

Shift invariant preduals of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$

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Abstract

The Banach space $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ admits many non-isomorphic preduals, for example, $C(K)$ for any compact countable space K , along with many more exotic Banach spaces. In this paper, we impose an extra condition: the predual must make the bilateral shift on $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ weak*-continuous. This is equivalent to making the natural convolution multiplication on $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ separately weak*-continuous and so turning $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ into a dual Banach algebra. We call such preduals *shift-invariant*. It is known that the only shift-invariant predual arising from the standard duality between $C_0(K)$ (for countable locally compact K) and $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ is $c_0(\mathbb{Z})$. We provide an explicit construction of an uncountable family of distinct preduals which do make the bilateral shift weak*-continuous. Using Szlenk index arguments, we show that merely as Banach spaces, these are all isomorphic to c_0 . We then build some theory to study such preduals, showing that they arise from certain semigroup compactifications of \mathbb{Z} . This allows us to produce a large number of other examples, including non-isometric preduals, and preduals which are not Banach space isomorphic to c_0 .

1 Introduction

The Banach space $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ has a multitude of preduals beyond the canonical pairing between $c_0(\mathbb{Z})$ and $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. For example, if X is any countable, compact Hausdorff space, then $C(X)^* = M(X) = \ell_1(X) \cong \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ as all measures are countably additive. However, preduals of ℓ_1 can be very exotic. In [5], it was shown that there exist isometric preduals of ℓ_1 which are not isomorphic to a complemented subspace of any $C(K)$ space. In [8], a predual Y of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ was constructed such that Y has the Radon-Nikodym property and each infinite-dimensional subspace of Y contains a further infinite-dimensional subspace which is reflexive. This construction was an inspiration for the recent solution to the scalar-compact problem [2]: this exotic Banach space is also an ℓ_1 predual. Indeed, in [15], it is shown that if X is any Banach space with separable dual, then there is an ℓ_1 predual E which contains an isomorphic copy of X . In this paper, we do not assume that a predual E of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ is isometric, and instead we allow any isomorphism between E^* and $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$.

Every predual of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ can be canonically regarded as a subspace E of $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$, albeit in a possibly non-isometric fashion. This paper addresses the question of which preduals are invariant under

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the bilateral shift operator on $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$. Equivalently, this asks which preduals make the bilateral shift operator on $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ weak*-continuous. Clearly $c_0(\mathbb{Z})$ is one such predual, but we are interested in the existence of other preduals: by results of [13] these are necessarily slightly exotic (see the discussion at the end of Section 2 below). In particular, given a countable, compact Hausdorff space, the canonical duality between $C(X)$ and $M(X) = \ell_1(X) \cong \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ cannot make the bilateral shift operator weak*-continuous.

Our interest in this topic is motivated by Banach algebra theory. The Banach space $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ becomes a Banach algebra for the convolution product:

$$(f * g)(n) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} f(k)g(n - k), \quad f, g \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z}), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (1.1)$$

A Banach algebra is a *dual Banach algebra* if it is a dual space of some Banach space and the product is separately weak*-continuous, see [24]. In particular $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ is a dual Banach algebra when equipped with the standard predual $c_0(\mathbb{Z})$. The standard warning in the theory of dual Banach algebras is that, unlike the situation with von Neumann algebras, the predual need not be unique: indeed, give ℓ_1 the zero product, so that any predual turns ℓ_1 into a dual Banach algebra. However, there has been little investigation of what happens in natural classes of Banach algebras; see Section 2 for further details. Motivated by Sakai's classical work on the preduals of von Neumann algebras, the first named author asked in [12] whether the weak*-topology induced by $c_0(\mathbb{Z})$ is the unique way of turning $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ into a dual Banach algebra. The results of this paper answer this question negatively: preduals on the convolution algebra $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ are far from unique. An easy calculation (see Proposition 2.3 below) shows that a predual for $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ makes the multiplication separately weak*-continuous if, and only if, it is shift-invariant regarded as a concrete subspace of $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$.

We aim to investigate these preduals from both the Banach algebra and Banach space viewpoint. From the algebra viewpoint, our focus is on exotic weak*-topologies making $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ into a dual Banach algebra. For shift-invariant preduals for $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, we examine possible limit points of the set of point masses. From the Banach space viewpoint, we initiate the Banach space classification of shift-invariant preduals. It is important to note that two shift-invariant preduals may be isomorphic as Banach spaces, yet induce very different weak*-topologies, so these two viewpoints ask quite different questions about our predual. Although it does not really matter in this paper, we work with complex scalars throughout.

In Section 3 we construct a non-canonical shift-invariant predual. This predual is defined to be the closed linear span E in $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ of bilateral shifts of the element

$$x_0 = (\cdots 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2^{-1} \ 2^{-1} \ 2^{-2} \ 2^{-1} \ 2^{-2} \ 2^{-2} \ 2^{-3} \ 2^{-1} \ \cdots), \quad (1.2)$$

where the 1 appears in the zero'th component of x_0 and, for $n > 0$, the number of 1's in the binary expansion of n determine the negative exponent of 2 in $x_0(n)$. We give a direct proof that E provides a predual of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, which also explicitly describes those elements of $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z}) \cong C(\beta\mathbb{Z})$ which lie in E . With respect to this predual, $\delta_{2^n} \rightarrow \delta_0/2$ in the weak*-topology; indeed it is easily seen that for all $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, $x_0(2^n + m) \rightarrow x_0(m)/2$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. However from the Banach space prospective, E is isomorphic to c_0 . We demonstrate this by using Benjamini's work on G -spaces to observe that E is a $C(K)$ space for some countable compact K (though of course the duality between E and $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ is not obtained via the canonical identification of $C(K)$ as a predual of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$) and then calculating the Szlenk index of E .

In Section 4, we work more abstractly, developing a general framework for the study of shift-invariant preduals in terms of compact semigroup compactifications of \mathbb{Z} . We show in Theorem

4.1 that every shift-invariant predual of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ is the preannihilator of the kernel of a bounded homomorphism $\Theta : M(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ which is also a projection for some suitable semigroup compactification \mathcal{S} of \mathbb{Z} . This machinery enables us to quickly construct a variety of new preduals. In Section 5 we give examples of how this can be done and show that the example described in the previous paragraph also fits into this setting. We are able to produce preduals by adding finitely many exotic weak*-limit points of the point masses, such as the limit $\delta_{2^n} \rightarrow \delta_0/2$ appearing in our previous predual. In particular, given a_1, \dots, a_k in $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ and disjoint infinite sets $J^{(1)}, \dots, J^{(k)}$ in \mathbb{Z} we are able to produce a shift-invariant predual for which $\delta_n \rightarrow a_i$ as $|n| \rightarrow \infty$ through the set $J^{(i)}$ provided:

- The a_i are power bounded in $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ (i.e. $\sup_m \|a_i^m\|_1 < \infty$) and convolution powers become uniformly small (i.e. $\|a_i^m\|_\infty \rightarrow 0$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$);
- The sets $J^{(i)}$ are suitably sparse in a sense that will be made precise later.

We use the approach to construct shift-invariant preduals which are not isomorphic as Banach spaces to c_0 (see Theorem 5.8) and shift-invariant preduals which are not isometrically induced (see Example 5.11).

It is also possible to replace \mathbb{Z} by any countable discrete group G (or even a semigroup) and ask for dual Banach algebra preduals of $\ell_1(G)$ other than $c_0(G)$. The work of [13] applies in this context, and shows that such preduals cannot be obtained by the canonical duality between $C(X)$, for a countable, compact Hausdorff space X and $M(X) \cong \ell_1(G)$. We do not pursue arbitrary groups here, as even in the case of \mathbb{Z} , which has a very simple algebraic structure, the construction of shift-invariant preduals is somewhat involved. In the semigroup context, however, it can be much easier to produce such preduals: see [14] for a discussion of shift-invariant preduals on $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^+$.

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2 Shift-invariant preduals

A *dual Banach algebra* is a Banach algebra which is also a dual Banach space, such that the product is separately weak*-continuous. The term was introduced in [24], but the concept had been studied before, see [18, Section 4] or [31]. A C*-algebra M which is *isometric* to a dual space is a W^* -algebra, and then the product, and the involution, are automatically weak*-continuous, and M can be weak*-represented on a Hilbert space, that is, M is a von Neumann algebra, see [27]. Furthermore, in this case, the predual of M is unique, isometrically. However, Pełczyński showed in [22] that ℓ_∞ and $L_\infty[0, 1]$ are isomorphic as Banach spaces (but not isometrically isomorphic), while of course ℓ_1 and $L_1[0, 1]$ are not isomorphic. Thus the predual of a von Neumann algebra is not isomorphically unique. Authors Matt Daws and Stuart White together with Hung Le Pham showed in [13, Theorem 5.2] that a Banach algebra isomorphism (not necessarily isometric) between a von Neumann algebra and a dual Banach algebra is always weak*-continuous. For further discussion of the uniqueness of preduals for dual Banach algebras, see [13, 14].

The normal cohomology (that is, topological cohomology taking account of the weak*-topology) of von Neumann algebras has been extensively studied, see [29, 10] for example. Runde was

interested in the dual Banach algebra version of this theory in [24]. For example, he showed in [25] that for a locally compact group G , the first weak*-continuous cohomology for $M(G)$ with values in a normal bimodule is trivial if and only if G is *amenable*. If we do not take account of the weak*-topology, then G is forced to be discrete as well, [11]. Of course, here we have to specify the canonical predual $C_0(G)$. It would be interesting to know how varying the predual (if possible) affects the cohomological properties of $M(G)$.

We write $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ for the bilinear pairing between a Banach space and its dual. Given a closed subspace $F \subseteq \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$, the dual space F^* is canonically isometrically isomorphic to $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})^*/F^\perp$ where $F^\perp = \{\Phi \in \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})^* : \langle \Phi, x \rangle = 0, \forall x \in F\}$. Let $\iota_F : \ell_1(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow F^*$ be the composition of the canonical embedding $\kappa_{\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})} : \ell_1(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})^{**} = \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})^*$ with the restriction map $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})^* \rightarrow F^*$. Thus $\langle \iota_F(a), x \rangle = \langle x, a \rangle$ for $a \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ and $x \in F$. We will say that such an F is a *concrete predual* for $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ if the map ι_F is an isomorphism (which is not assumed to be isometric). The next lemma shows that we lose nothing by working with these concrete preduals, and so henceforth we shall do so.

Lemma 2.1. *Let E be a Banach space and $\theta : \ell_1(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow E^*$ be an isomorphism. Then the map $\theta^* \kappa_E : E \rightarrow \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ is an isomorphism onto its range, say $F \subseteq \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$. Furthermore, ι_F is an isomorphism so that F is a concrete predual for $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ and the weak*-topologies induced by the pairings $(\ell_1(\mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\theta} E^*, E)$ and $(\ell_1(\mathbb{Z}), F)$ agree. That is, given a net (a_α) in $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, we have that $\lim_\alpha \langle \theta(a_\alpha), x \rangle = 0$ for all $x \in E$ if and only if $\lim_\alpha \langle y, a_\alpha \rangle = 0$ for all $y \in F$.*

Proof. Let $T = \theta^* \kappa_E : E \rightarrow \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$. Since, for $a \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ and $x \in E$,

$$\langle T^* \kappa_{\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})}(a), x \rangle = \langle T(x), a \rangle = \langle \theta^* \kappa_E(x), a \rangle = \langle \theta(a), x \rangle, \quad (2.1)$$

it follows that $T^* \kappa_{\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})} = \theta$. So, for $x \in E$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|T(x)\| &= \sup\{|\langle T(x), a \rangle| : a \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z}), \|a\| \leq 1\} \\ &= \sup\{|\langle \theta(a), x \rangle| : a \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z}), \|a\| \leq 1\} \geq \frac{\|x\|}{\|\theta^{-1}\|}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

As T is bounded below, we regard T as being an isomorphism onto its range F . Then, for $a \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ and $x \in E$,

$$\langle T^* \iota_F(a), x \rangle = \langle T(x), a \rangle = \langle \theta(a), x \rangle, \quad (2.3)$$

so that $T^* \iota_F = \theta$. Hence $\iota_F = (T^*)^{-1} \theta$ is an isomorphism, and so F is a concrete predual of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$.

A net (a_α) in $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ is null for the $(\ell_1(\mathbb{Z}), F)$ topology if and only if

$$0 = \lim_\alpha \langle T(x), a_\alpha \rangle = \lim_\alpha \langle \theta(a_\alpha), x \rangle, \quad x \in E. \quad (2.4)$$

That is, if and only if $(\theta(a_\alpha))$ is weak*-null in E^* , as required. \square

It is easily checked (see [13, Proposition 2.2]) that in the situation above, θ is isometric if and only if ι_F is isometric. In this case we say that the predual is an *isometric* predual of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. The setting of concrete preduals also enables us to easily detect whether two preduals $F_1, F_2 \subseteq \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ induce the same weak*-topology on $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. This happens if, and only if, they are equal as subspaces.

Lemma 2.2. *Let E_1 and E_2 be preduals of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, and use these to induce concrete preduals $F_1, F_2 \subseteq \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ as above. Then E_1 and E_2 induce the same weak*-topology on $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ if and only if $F_1 = F_2$.*

Proof. It is immediate from the previous lemma that E_1 and E_2 induce the same weak*-topology when $F_1 = F_2$. Conversely, for $i = 1, 2$, let $\theta_i : \ell_1(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow E_i^*$ be an isomorphism, and suppose that these induce the same weak*-topology on $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. Towards a contradiction, suppose there exists $x \in F_2 \setminus F_1$. By Hahn-Banach, there exists $\Lambda \in \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})^*$ with $\langle \Lambda, x \rangle = 1$ and $\langle \Lambda, y \rangle = 0$ for each $y \in F_1$. Let (a_α) be a bounded net in $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ which converges to Λ weak* in $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})^*$. Then $\lim_\alpha \langle y, a_\alpha \rangle = 0$ for $y \in F_1$, so by the previous lemma, $(\theta_1(a_\alpha))$ is weak*-null in E_1^* . By assumption, it follows that $(\theta_2(a_\alpha))$ is weak*-null in E_2^* , but this contradicts that $1 = \langle \Lambda, x \rangle = \lim_\alpha \langle x, a_\alpha \rangle$, as $x \in F_2$. This shows that $F_2 \subseteq F_1$, and analogously, $F_1 \subseteq F_2$, as required. \square

In a similar vein to the lemma above, concrete preduals $F_1 \subseteq F_2 \subseteq \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ must be equal. Of course, it is possible that preduals $F_1, F_2 \subseteq \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ inducing different weak*-topologies are isomorphic as Banach spaces. Examples of this phenomena will be given in Section 3.

We now turn to the preduals which interest us in this paper. We call a predual satisfying the equivalent conditions of the following easy proposition *shift-invariant*.

Proposition 2.3. *Let $F \subseteq \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ be a concrete predual for $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. Then the following are equivalent:*

1. *The bilateral shift on $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ is weak*-continuous, with respect to F ;*
2. *The subspace F is invariant under the bilateral shift on $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$;*
3. *$\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ is a dual Banach algebra, with respect to F .*

Proof. Let $\delta_1 \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ be the unit point mass at 1. Then convolution by δ_1 induces the bilateral shift on $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, and under the convolution product, δ_1 generates the commutative Banach algebra $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. It follows that conditions (1) and (3) are equivalent.

Let σ be the bilateral shift on $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, so that σ^* is the bilateral shift (going in the other direction) on $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$. If (1) holds but (2) does not, we can find $x \in F \setminus \sigma^*(F)$. So $(\sigma^*)^{-1}(x) \notin F$, and so by Hahn-Banach, we can find $\Phi \in \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})^*$ with $\langle \Phi, (\sigma^*)^{-1}(x) \rangle = 1$ and $\langle \Phi, y \rangle = 0$ for all $y \in F$. Pick a bounded net $(a_\alpha) \subseteq \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ which converges weak* to Φ . Then $\lim_\alpha \langle y, a_\alpha \rangle = 0$ for $y \in F$, so that (a_α) is weak*-null for the weak*-topology given by F . Hence also $(\sigma^{-1}(a_\alpha))$ is weak*-null, so as $x \in F$,

$$0 = \lim_\alpha \langle x, \sigma^{-1}(a_\alpha) \rangle = \lim_\alpha \langle (\sigma^*)^{-1}(x), a_\alpha \rangle = \langle \Phi, (\sigma^*)^{-1}(x) \rangle = 1, \quad (2.5)$$

giving the required contradiction. A similar argument holds if $x \in \sigma^*(F) \setminus F$. Thus (1) implies (2). Conversely, when (2) holds, let (a_α) be a weak*-null net in $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ and let $x \in F$. Then $\sigma^*(x) \in F$ and so $\langle x, \sigma(a_\alpha) \rangle \rightarrow 0$. So $(\sigma(a_\alpha))$ is weak*-null, showing (1). \square

As well as the convolution product, $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ admits a natural coproduct:

$$\Gamma : \ell_1(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \ell_1(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}), \quad \delta_n \mapsto \delta_{(n,n)}. \quad (2.6)$$

Given a predual $F \subset \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ for $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, the Banach space injective tensor product $F \check{\otimes} F$ gives an associated predual for $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$ (see [13, Proposition 3.2] for details) and it is natural to ask which preduals make Γ weak*-continuous. In the same vein as the previous proposition, this can be characterised algebraically. Indeed, [13, Lemma 3.3] shows that Γ is weak*-continuous with respect to F if and only if F is a subalgebra of $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ (with the pointwise multiplication). Then [13, Theorem 3.6] shows that if $F \subset \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ is a predual making both the multiplication and comultiplication weak*-continuous, then necessarily $F = c_0(\mathbb{Z})$, i.e. the canonical weak*-topology

is the unique topology making all the natural operations suitably continuous. In particular, given a countable compact Hausdorff space X , we have a natural pairing between $C(X)$ and $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z}) \cong M(X) = \ell_1(X)$, and following through the isomorphisms involved in exhibiting $C(X)$ as a concrete predual, we obtain a subalgebra of $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$. As such [13] prevents these pairings from providing new shift-invariant preduals of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, though as we will see, with other pairings even $c_0(\mathbb{Z})$ can be used to give many different shift-invariant preduals of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. Note too that the pairings between these $C(X)$ and $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ resolve the “co-version” of the problem under consideration (namely exhibit non-canonical preduals making the comultiplication continuous). It is a little surprising that it is much easier to make the coproduct on $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ weak*-continuous, than it is to make the product weak*-continuous.

3 An explicit construction

In this section we give a direct construction of an uncountable family $(F_\lambda)_{|\lambda|>1}$ of “exotic” shift-invariant preduals of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. As subspaces of $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ they are pairwise distinct, and distinct from c_0 , so induce an uncountable family of distinct weak*-topologies making $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ into a dual Banach algebra.

Fix $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\lambda| > 1$. For $n \geq 0$ in \mathbb{Z} , let $b(n)$ be the number of ones in the binary expansion of n , so $b(1) = 1, b(2) = 1, b(3) = 2, b(4) = 1$ and so forth. For $n < 0$, set $b(n) = -\infty$. Define an element $x_0 \in \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ by $x_0(n) = \lambda^{-b(n)}$, with the convention that $\lambda^{-\infty} = 0$. Thus x_0 is given by

$$x_0 = (\cdots 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ \lambda^{-1} \ \lambda^{-1} \ \lambda^{-2} \ \lambda^{-1} \ \lambda^{-2} \ \lambda^{-2} \ \lambda^{-3} \ \lambda^{-1} \ \cdots) \quad (3.1)$$

where the 1 occurs in the $n = 0$ position of \mathbb{Z} . Let F be the closed shift-invariant subspace of $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ generated by x_0 , i.e. the closed linear span of the bilateral shifts of x_0 . In Theorem 3.4, we will show that these F give preduals of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ by demonstrating that the canonical map $\iota_F : \ell_1(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow F^*$ is a bijection. When we need to indicate the dependance on λ , we will write $F^{(\lambda)}$ and $x_0^{(\lambda)}$ respectively.

Write σ for the bilateral shift on $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ so that $\sigma(x)(n) = x(n-1)$ for $x \in \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$. As a technical device, we introduce a bounded linear operator $\tau : \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$, defined by

$$\tau(x)(n) = \begin{cases} x(n/2) & n \text{ even;} \\ 0 & n \text{ odd.} \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

This has the effect of spreading out x , for example

$$\tau(x_0) = (\cdots 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ \lambda^{-1} \ 0 \ \lambda^{-1} \ 0 \ \lambda^{-2} \ 0 \ \lambda^{-1} \ 0 \ \lambda^{-2} \ 0 \ \lambda^{-2} \ 0 \ \lambda^{-3} \ 0 \ \lambda^{-1} \ \cdots). \quad (3.3)$$

Note that

$$\tau\sigma = \sigma^2\tau. \quad (3.4)$$

Indeed, for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ even,

$$\tau\sigma(x)(n) = \sigma(x)(n/2) = x(n/2 - 1) = \tau(x)(n - 2) = \sigma^2\tau(x)(n), \quad (3.5)$$

while for n odd, both sides above are trivially zero. As k tends to infinity, $\tau^k(x_0)$ behaves like δ_0 as a functional on $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. We shall use this phenomenon to establish the injectivity of ι_F and so we begin by showing that these $\tau^k(x_0)$ lie in the subspace F .

Lemma 3.1. *With the notation above, $\tau^k(x_0) \in F$ for $k \geq 1$.*

Proof. We claim that

$$(\text{id} - \lambda^{-1}\sigma)(x_0)(n) = (\lambda - 1) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda^{-j} \tau^j(x_0)(n), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (3.6)$$

For $n < 0$, both sides of (3.6) evaluate to zero. At $n = 0$, we have $(\text{id} - \lambda^{-1}\sigma)(x_0)(0) = 1$, while $\tau^j(x_0)(0) = 1$ for all j so that the righthand side of (3.6) sums to 1. Fix $n > 0$, and write the binary expansion of n as

$$n = \sum_{j=k}^l \varepsilon_j 2^j, \quad (3.7)$$

where $(\varepsilon_j) \subseteq \{0, 1\}$ and $\varepsilon_k = 1$. It follows that

$$n - 1 = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} 2^j + \sum_{j=k+1}^l \varepsilon_j 2^j, \quad (3.8)$$

and so $b(n - 1) = b(n) - 1 + k$. Since $\tau^j(x_0)(n) = x_0(n)$ for $j \leq k$, and $\tau^j(x_0)(n) = 0$ for $j > k$, we compute that

$$(\text{id} - \lambda^{-1}\sigma)(x_0)(n) = x_0(n) - \lambda^{-1}x_0(n - 1) = \lambda^{-b(n)} - \lambda^{-b(n)-k} \quad (3.9)$$

$$= (1 - \lambda^{-k})x_0(n) = (\lambda - 1) \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda^{-j} x_0(n) \quad (3.10)$$

$$= (\lambda - 1) \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda^{-j} \tau^j(x_0)(n) = (\lambda - 1) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda^{-j} \tau^j(x_0)(n) \quad (3.11)$$

to obtain (3.6) for $n > 0$.

Applying $(\text{id} - \lambda^{-1}\tau)$ to (3.6) yields

$$(\text{id} - \lambda^{-1}\tau)(\text{id} - \lambda^{-1}\sigma)(x_0) = (\lambda - 1) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda^{-j} \tau^j(x_0) - \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \lambda^{-j} \tau^j(x_0) \right) = \frac{\lambda - 1}{\lambda} \tau(x_0). \quad (3.12)$$

Then, first solving (3.12) for $(\text{id} - \lambda^{-1}\sigma)(x_0)$, and then applying (3.4), gives

$$(\text{id} - \lambda^{-1}\sigma)(x_0) = \frac{\lambda - 1}{\lambda} \tau(x_0) + \lambda^{-1}\tau(\text{id} - \lambda^{-1}\sigma)(x_0) = \tau(\text{id} - \lambda^{-2}\sigma)(x_0) \quad (3.13)$$

$$= (\text{id} - \lambda^{-2}\sigma^2)\tau(x_0). \quad (3.14)$$

Now, $\|\lambda^{-2}\sigma^2\| = |\lambda^{-2}| < 1$ and so $(\text{id} - \lambda^{-2}\sigma^2)$ is invertible with the standard power-series expansion, and hence

$$\tau(x_0) = (\text{id} - \lambda^{-2}\sigma^2)^{-1}(\text{id} - \lambda^{-1}\sigma)(x_0) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \lambda^{-2j} \sigma^{2j}(\text{id} - \lambda^{-1}\sigma)(x_0).$$

In particular, $\tau(x_0) \in F$, as F is shift-invariant and closed. Using this expression, and that $\tau\sigma = \sigma^2\tau$, it is now easy to see that $\tau^k(x_0) \in F$ for all $k \geq 1$. \square

Lemma 3.2. *The map $\iota_F : \ell_1(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow F^*$ is injective.*

Proof. Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$, so that $\tau^k(x_0)(n) = 0$ if $|n| < 2^k$ and $n \neq 0$, while $\tau^k(x_0)(0) = 1$. Thus, for $a = (a_n) \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, we see that $a_0 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \langle \tau^k(x_0), a \rangle$. It follows that, if $\iota_F(a) = 0$, then $a_0 = 0$. By shift invariance, we see that if $\iota_F(a) = 0$, then $a_n = 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, that is, $a = 0$, and so ι_F is injective. \square

We now turn to the surjectivity of ι_F . For this we utilise the Stone-Cech compactification $\beta\mathbb{Z}$ of \mathbb{Z} . We regard $\beta\mathbb{Z}$ as the space of ultrafilters on \mathbb{Z} and write $\mathbb{Z}^* = \beta\mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$ for the non-principal ultrafilters on \mathbb{Z} . The topology on $\beta\mathbb{Z}$ has basis

$$\mathcal{O}_A = \{\mathcal{U} \in \beta\mathbb{Z} : A \in \mathcal{U}\}, \quad A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}. \quad (3.15)$$

and, as $\beta\mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathcal{O}_A = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z} \setminus A}$, these sets are also closed in $\beta\mathbb{Z}$. We make the canonical identification of $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ with $C(\beta\mathbb{Z})$ by extending elements $x \in \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ to $\beta\mathbb{Z}$ by setting $x(\mathcal{U}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \mathcal{U}} x(n)$.

For $t \in \mathbb{Z}$ define

$$X_t^{(1)} = \{\mathcal{U} \in \mathbb{Z}^* : \forall m > 0, \{2^n + t : n > m\} \in \mathcal{U}\}. \quad (3.16)$$

As non-principal ultrafilters cannot contain a finite set, it follows that any non-principal ultrafilter containing $\{2^n + t : n > 0\}$ must lie in $X_t^{(1)}$. For $k > 1$ and $t \in \mathbb{Z}$, define

$$X_t^{(k)} = \{\mathcal{U} \in \mathbb{Z}^* : \forall m > 0, \{2^{n_1} + \dots + 2^{n_k} + t : m < n_1 < n_2 < \dots < n_k\} \in \mathcal{U}\}. \quad (3.17)$$

Each $X_t^{(k)}$ is the intersection of sets of the form $\mathcal{O}_A \cap \mathbb{Z}^*$ and so these sets are closed. Write $X^{(\infty)}$ for the complement of $\bigcup_{t,k} X_t^{(k)}$ in \mathbb{Z}^* .

Lemma 3.3. *With the notation above, \mathbb{Z}^* is the disjoint union of $X^{(\infty)}$ and the sets $X_t^{(k)}$.*

Proof. Suppose that $X_s^{(k)} \cap X_t^{(l)}$ is non-empty, and fix \mathcal{U} in the intersection. This means that for all $n, m > 0$,

$$\{2^{n_1} + \dots + 2^{n_k} + s : n < n_1 < \dots < n_k\} \cap \{2^{m_1} + \dots + 2^{m_l} + t : m < m_1 < \dots < m_l\} \quad (3.18)$$

is an element of \mathcal{U} . Choose $n = m$ so that $2^n > |s - t|$. Suppose that for some $n < n_1 < \dots < n_k$ and $m < m_1 < \dots < m_l$, we have

$$2^{n_1} + \dots + 2^{n_k} + (s - t) = 2^{m_1} + \dots + 2^{m_l}. \quad (3.19)$$

Now, $\sum_{j=1}^{l-1} 2^{m_j} \geq 2^{m_1} > 2^m$, and so

$$2^{m_l} = \sum_{i=1}^k 2^{n_i} + (s - t) - \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} 2^{m_j} < 2^{n_k+1} + |s - t| - 2^m < 2^{n_k+1}, \quad (3.20)$$

which implies that $m_l \leq n_k$. By symmetry, $m_l = n_k$. We can then cancel n_k and m_l from (3.19) and argue in the same way to see that $k = l$ and that $m_i = n_i$ for all i . Thus also $s = t$. \square

We can now complete the proof that the $F^{(\lambda)}$ provide shift-invariant preduals of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. The remaining step is to show that the map $\iota_{F^{(\lambda)}}$ is surjective. Our calculations also give rise to an intrinsic characterisation of the elements of $F^{(\lambda)}$.

Theorem 3.4. $F^{(\lambda)}$ is a shift-invariant predual of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, and $F^{(\lambda)}$ consists of those $x \in \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ which, under the canonical identification of $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ with $C(\beta\mathbb{Z})$, satisfy

$$x(\mathcal{U}) = \begin{cases} \lambda^{-k}x(t), & \mathcal{U} \in X_t^{(k)}, k \geq 1, t \in \mathbb{Z}; \\ 0, & \mathcal{U} \in X^{(\infty)}. \end{cases} \quad (3.21)$$

Proof. Let us write G for the closed subspace of $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z}) \cong C(\beta\mathbb{Z})$ given by the conditions in (3.21) and note that G is shift-invariant. For an ultrafilter $\mathcal{U} \in \beta\mathbb{Z}$ and $s \in \mathbb{Z}$, we write $\mathcal{U} + s = \{A + s : A \in \mathcal{U}\}$ and note that $\mathcal{U} + s \in \mathbb{Z}^*$ if and only if $\mathcal{U} \in \mathbb{Z}^*$, and that for some $t \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we have $\mathcal{U} \in X_t^{(k)}$ if and only if $\mathcal{U} + s \in X_{t+s}^{(k)}$. We first show that $x_0 \in G$ so that $F \subseteq G$. For $t \geq 0$ and n sufficiently large, $b(2^n + t) = b(t) + 1$ so that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_0(2^n + t) = \lambda^{-1}x_0(t). \quad (3.22)$$

Let $t < 0$, and write $-t = \sum_{j=0}^k \varepsilon_j 2^j$, with $(\varepsilon_j) \subseteq \{0, 1\}$. For each j , let $\varepsilon'_j = 1 - \varepsilon_j$, so that $\sum_{j=0}^k \varepsilon_j 2^j + \sum_{j=0}^k \varepsilon'_j 2^j = 2^{k+1} - 1$, and hence for $n > k + 1$,

$$2^n + t = 2^n - 2^{k+1} + \left(2^{k+1} - \sum_{j=0}^k \varepsilon_j 2^j\right) = 1 + \sum_{j=k+1}^{n-1} 2^j + \sum_{j=0}^k \varepsilon'_j 2^j. \quad (3.23)$$

Notice that as not every $\varepsilon_j = 0$, there is some j with $\varepsilon'_j = 0$. This ensures that $1 + \sum_j \varepsilon'_j 2^j \leq 2^{k+1} - 1$, and hence $b(2^n + t) \geq n - k$, which gives

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_0(2^n + t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^{-b(2^n + t)} = 0 = x_0(t). \quad (3.24)$$

It follows that $x_0(\mathcal{U}) = \lambda^{-1}x_0(t)$ for $\mathcal{U} \in X_t^{(1)}$ and $t \in \mathbb{Z}$. Applying these limits twice gives

$$\lim_{n_1 \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n_2 \rightarrow \infty} x_0(t + 2^{n_1} + 2^{n_2}) = \lim_{n_1 \rightarrow \infty} \lambda^{-1}x_0(t + 2^{n_1}) = \lambda^{-2}x_0(t), \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad (3.25)$$

so that $x_0(\mathcal{U}) = \lambda^{-2}x_0(t)$ for $\mathcal{U} \in X_t^{(2)}$. For $k > 2$ and $t \in \mathbb{Z}$, arguing in this fashion with k -iterated limits shows that $x_0(\mathcal{U}) = \lambda^{-k}x_0(t)$ for $\mathcal{U} \in X_t^{(k)}$.

We complete the proof that $x_0 \in G$ by checking that $x_0(\mathcal{U}) = 0$ for $\mathcal{U} \in X^{(\infty)}$. If this is not the case, then there exists $\mathcal{U} \in X^{(\infty)}$ with $x_0(\mathcal{U}) \neq 0$. As x_0 takes the values $\{0\} \cup \{\lambda^{-k} : k \geq 0\}$ on \mathbb{Z} , and this set has only 0 as a limit point, it follows that $x_0(\mathcal{U}) = \lambda^{-k}$ for some $k \geq 0$. As such

$$\{2^{n_1} + \dots + 2^{n_k} : n_1 < n_2 < \dots < n_k\} = \{n > 0 : b(n) = k\} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} : x_0(n) = \lambda^{-k}\} \in \mathcal{U} \quad (3.26)$$

As $\mathcal{U} \notin X_0^{(k)}$, there exists $m_1 > 0$ such that

$$\mathbb{Z} \setminus \{2^{n_1} + \dots + 2^{n_k} : m_1 < n_1 < n_2 < \dots < n_k\} \in \mathcal{U}. \quad (3.27)$$

Intersecting the sets in (3.26) and (3.27) gives

$$\{2^{n_1} + \dots + 2^{n_k} : n_1 < n_2 < \dots < n_k, n_1 \leq m_1\} \in \mathcal{U}. \quad (3.28)$$

As \mathcal{U} is an ultrafilter, there exists a fixed $l_1 \in \{1, 2, \dots, m_1\}$ such that

$$\{2^{l_1} + 2^{n_2} + \dots + 2^{n_k} : l_1 < n_2 < \dots < n_k\} \in \mathcal{U}. \quad (3.29)$$

As $\mathcal{U} \notin X_{2^{l_1}}^{(k-1)}$, there exists $m_2 > 0$ such that

$$\{2^{l_1} + 2^{n_2} + \cdots + 2^{n_k} : l_1 < n_2 < \cdots < n_k, n_2 \leq m_2\} \in \mathcal{U}. \quad (3.30)$$

We then fix l_2 , and argue the same way, to eventually conclude that we can find fixed $l_1 < l_2 < \cdots < l_{k-1}$ with

$$\{2^{l_1} + 2^{l_2} + \cdots + 2^{l_{k-1}} + 2^{n_k} : l_{k-1} < n_k\} \in \mathcal{U}. \quad (3.31)$$

However, this shows that $\mathcal{U} \in X_t^{(1)}$ for $t = 2^{l_1} + \cdots + 2^{l_{k-1}}$, a contradiction. Therefore $x_0 \in G$ and so $F \subseteq G$.

Since $F \subseteq G$, the canonical map ι_F is the composition of ι_G followed by the restriction map from G^* onto F^* . By Lemma 3.2, ι_F is injective and hence so too is ι_G . We now turn to surjectivity. Given $\mu \in G^*$, extend μ via the Hahn-Banach theorem to a element of $M(\beta\mathbb{Z}) = C(\beta\mathbb{Z})^*$. Lemma 3.3 ensures that the sets $X^{(\infty)}$, $(X_t^{(k)})_{t \in \mathbb{Z}, k > 0}$ are pairwise disjoint. Therefore, for $x \in G$, we can apply countable additivity and the defining identity (3.21) to obtain

$$\langle \mu, x \rangle = \int_{\beta\mathbb{Z}} x \, d\mu = \int_{X^{(\infty)}} x \, d\mu + \sum_{t \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(x(t) \mu(\{t\}) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{X_t^{(k)}} x \, d\mu \right) \quad (3.32)$$

$$= \sum_{t \in \mathbb{Z}} x(t) \left(\mu(\{t\}) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^{-k} \mu(X_t^{(k)}) \right). \quad (3.33)$$

Thus $\langle \mu, x \rangle = \langle x, a \rangle$ for each $x \in G$, where $a = (a_t) \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ is defined by

$$a_t = \mu(\{t\}) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda^{-k} \mu(X_t^{(k)}), \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (3.34)$$

As such ι_G , and hence ι_F , is surjective. By the Open Mapping Theorem, both ι_F and ι_G are isomorphisms. Hence both F and G are preduals and $F = G$. \square

Since concrete preduals $E_1, E_2 \subset \ell_{\infty}(\mathbb{Z})$ for $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ induce the same weak*-topology if and only if $E_1 = E_2$, it immediately follows that the family $F^{(\lambda)}$ provide uncountably many distinct weak*-topologies turning $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ into a dual Banach algebra.

Corollary 3.5. *The family $(F^{(\lambda)})_{|\lambda| > 1}$ induces a continuum of distinct weak*-topologies on $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ making the multiplication separately weak*-continuous. Each of these topologies is distinct from the topology induced by the canonical pairing of c_0 with $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$.*

Proof. This amounts to noting that $x_0^{(\lambda)} \notin c_0$ for all λ , which is immediate, and that $x_0^{(\lambda)} \in F^{(\mu)}$ if and only if $\lambda = \mu$, a consequence of the characterisation of $F^{(\mu)}$ in (3.21). \square

Next we examine the preduals $F^{(\lambda)}$ as Banach spaces; while they give different weak*-topologies from the canonical predual, it turns out that, purely as a Banach space, these preduals are all isomorphic to c_0 . We begin with a pleasing form of the principle of local reflexivity which enables us to extend a finite sequence to an element of F which behaves well outside the initial sequence.

Lemma 3.6. *Let $y \in \ell_{\infty}(\mathbb{Z})$ be a finitely supported sequence with support $I \subset \mathbb{Z}$ (that is, I is a finite subset of \mathbb{Z} and $y(t) = 0$ for $t \notin I$). Then there exists $x \in F$ with $x(t) = y(t)$ for $t \in I$ and $|x(t)| \leq \lambda^{-1} \|y\|_{\infty}$ for $t \notin I$.*

Proof. Since F is shift-invariant, we can shift y and assume that I lies in some interval $[1, 2^k] \cap \mathbb{Z}$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then define

$$x = \sum_{n=1}^{2^k} y(n) \sigma^n \tau^k(x_0), \quad (3.35)$$

where σ is the bilateral shift and τ the operator defined in (3.2). Lemma 3.1 shows that $\tau^k(x_0) \in F$, and so $x \in F$. For $s, r \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $1 \leq r \leq 2^k$, we have

$$x(2^k s + r) = \sum_{n=1}^{2^k} y(n) \tau^k(x_0)(2^k s + r - n). \quad (3.36)$$

The terms in this sum are zero unless $2^k s + r - n$ is divisible by 2^k , so only the $n = r$ term contributes. Therefore $x(2^k s + r) = y(r)x_0(s)$. As $x_0(0) = 1$, we can take $s = 0$ to obtain that $x(r) = y(r)$ for $1 \leq r \leq 2^k$, so x extends y . When $s \neq 0$, we have

$$|x(2^k s + r)| = |y(r)||x_0(s)| \leq \lambda^{-1} \|y\|_\infty \quad (3.37)$$

as $|x(s)| \leq \lambda^{-1}$ for $s \neq 0$. \square

Remark 3.7. The previous lemma also shows that the preduals $F^{(\lambda)}$ are isometric preduals of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, in that the canonical map ι_F is an isometry. Indeed, given $a \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, we estimate

$$\|\iota_F(a)\| = \sup_{\substack{y \in F \\ \|y\| \leq 1}} |\langle a, y \rangle| \geq \sup_{\substack{x \in c_0(\mathbb{Z}) \\ \|x\| \leq 1}} |\langle a, x \rangle| = \|a\|_{\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})}. \quad (3.38)$$

where the inequality is established by choosing a finitely supported element x which approximates the second supremum and using the previous lemma to produce a suitable y . Since $\|\iota_F\| \leq 1$, it follows that ι_F is isometric.

Let K be a compact Hausdorff space. Recall that a closed subspace X of $C(K)$ is called a G space if there is an index set Λ , and for each $\alpha \in \Lambda$, there are $x_\alpha, y_\alpha \in K$ and λ_α such that $X = \{f \in C(K) : f(x_\alpha) = \lambda_\alpha f(y_\alpha)\}$. In [4], Benyamini proved that every separable G space is isomorphic to a space of the form $C(L)$ for some compact Hausdorff space L . As noted at the end of [4], this result holds for both real and complex scalars. The characterisation of our preduals $F^{(\lambda)}$ given in Theorem 3.4 show that these preduals are G -spaces, so Benyamini's result shows that each $F^{(\lambda)}$ is isomorphic, purely as a Banach space, to some $C(L)$ space. To compute which space L occurs, we shall use the Szlenk index, which classifies the isomorphism classes of $C(L)$ spaces.

The Szlenk index was introduced in [30]. There are a number of equivalent definitions of the Szlenk index, but we shall follow Rosenthal's survey article [23], as this also gives a self-contained treatment of the Szlenk index of $C(K)$ spaces. For a separable Banach space E which contains no isomorphic copy of ℓ^1 , it is shown in [23, Proposition 2.17] that the definition we give below, and Szlenk's original definition, give the same index. Notice that if E is a predual of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, then these conditions do apply to E .

Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and set $P_0(\varepsilon) = \{\mu \in E^* : \|\mu\| \leq 1\}$. For a countable ordinal α , supposing we have defined P_β for $\beta \leq \alpha$, we define $P_{\alpha+1}(\varepsilon)$ to be the weak*-closure of

$$\left\{ \mu \in P_\alpha(\varepsilon) : \exists (\mu_n) \subseteq P_\alpha(\varepsilon) \text{ with } \mu_n \rightarrow \mu \text{ weak}^*, \text{ and } \|\mu_n - \mu\| \geq \varepsilon, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}. \quad (3.39)$$

Note that here we only consider sequences (μ_n) , and not nets. If α is a limit ordinal, then we set $P_\alpha(\varepsilon) = \bigcap_{\beta < \alpha} P_\beta(\varepsilon)$. Then define

$$\eta(\varepsilon, E) = \sup\{\alpha : P_\alpha(\varepsilon) \neq \emptyset\} \quad (3.40)$$

if this exists, or set $\eta(\varepsilon, E) = \omega_1$, the first uncountable ordinal, otherwise. Finally, the Szlenk index of E is defined as $\eta(E) = \sup_{\varepsilon > 0} \eta(\varepsilon, E)$. Let us note that if $\eta(\varepsilon, E) < \omega_1$, it must be a successor ordinal. Indeed, from the compactness of the $P_\alpha(\varepsilon)$, $\alpha < \eta(\varepsilon, E)$, it follows that $\bigcap_{\alpha < \eta(\varepsilon, E)} P_\alpha(\varepsilon) \neq \emptyset$, and thus $\eta(\varepsilon, E)$ cannot equal $\sup_{\alpha < \eta(\varepsilon, E)} \alpha$. On the other hand, $\eta(E)$ is always a limit ordinal, in fact, if E^* is separable, then $\eta(E) = \omega^\alpha$ for some countable ordinal α [1, Corollary 3.10].

The condition that ℓ_1 does not embed into E ensures that $\eta(E) < \omega_1$ if and only if E^* is separable and so all our preduals have countable Szlenk index.

It is also common to define the Szlenk index without taking the weak*-closure; see [19, Section 3] for example. Bessaga and Pełczyński showed in [7] that if K is an (infinite) countable compact metric space, then $C(K)$ is isomorphic to $C(\omega^{\omega^\alpha} + 1)$ for some countable ordinal $\alpha \geq 0$. Furthermore, $C(\omega^{\omega^\alpha} + 1)$ and $C(\omega^{\omega^\beta} + 1)$ are isomorphic only when $\alpha = \beta$. Then Samuel showed in [28] that $\eta(C(\omega^{\omega^\alpha} + 1)) = \omega^{\alpha+1}$. In particular, we have that $c_0 \cong c = C(\omega^1 + 1)$ and so $\eta(c_0) = \omega$. A self-contained treatment of these results is given in [23, Section 2].

Theorem 3.8. *For any λ , the Szlenk index of $F^{(\lambda)}$ is ω , and so $F^{(\lambda)}$ is isomorphic to c_0 , as a Banach space.*

Proof. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$. For $r > 0$, denote by $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})_{[r]}$ the closed ball of radius r in $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. Suppose that $P_\alpha(\varepsilon) \subseteq \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})_{[r]}$. We will show that $P_{\alpha+1}(\varepsilon) \subseteq \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})_{[r']}$ where

$$r' = r - \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \frac{1 - |\lambda|^{-1}}{1 + |\lambda|^{-1}}. \quad (3.41)$$

We recall that Remark 3.7 shows that $F^{(\lambda)}$ is an isometric predual, and so we can use the ℓ_1 -norm on $(F^{(\lambda)})^* \cong \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ when computing the Szlenk index. We note that

$$P_{\alpha+1}(\varepsilon) \subseteq P_\alpha(\varepsilon) \setminus \bigcup \{U : U \text{ is weak}^*\text{-open with } \text{diam}(U \cap P_\alpha(\varepsilon)) < \varepsilon\} \quad (3.42)$$

$$\subseteq \{a \in P_\alpha(\varepsilon) : \exists (a_n) \subseteq P_\alpha(\varepsilon), a_n \rightarrow a \text{ weak}^*, \text{ and } \|a_n - a\| \geq \varepsilon/3\} \quad (3.43)$$

$$\subseteq \{a \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})_{[r]} : \exists (a_n) \subseteq \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})_{[r]}, a_n \rightarrow a \text{ weak}^*, \text{ and } \|a_n - a\| \geq \varepsilon/3\}. \quad (3.44)$$

Here, for a subset X of a normed space, $\text{diam}(X) = \sup\{\|x - y\| : x, y \in X\}$. It follows that if $x \in X$ and $\|x - y\| < \varepsilon/3$ for all $y \in X$, then $\text{diam}(X) \leq 2\varepsilon/3$, which shows the containment (3.43).

So, let $a \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})_{[r]}$ and choose a sequence $(a^{(n)}) \subseteq \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})_{[r]}$ converging weak* to a (with respect to the topology induced by $F^{(\lambda)}$) and with $\|a - a^{(n)}\| \geq \varepsilon/3$ for all n . By passing to a subsequence, we may suppose that for each $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, the scalar sequence $(a_k^{(n)})$ converges, say to b_k . Then

$$\|b\|_{\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |b_k| = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_k^{(n)}| \leq \sup_n \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |a_k^{(n)}| = \sup_n \|a^{(n)}\| \leq r. \quad (3.45)$$

Let $\delta > 0$ be much smaller than ε , and choose N such that $\sum_{|k| > N} |a_k| < \delta$ and $\sum_{|k| > N} |b_k| < \delta$. Choose a norm one element $y \in \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $y(k)(a_k - b_k) = |a_k - b_k|$ for $|k| \leq N$ and with

$y(k) = 0$ when $|k| > N$. By Lemma 3.6, there is some $x \in F^{(\lambda)}$ with $x(k) = y(k)$ for $|k| \leq N$ and $|x(k)| \leq \lambda^{-1}$ for $|k| > N$. Then

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} x_k a_k = \langle x, a \rangle = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle x, a^{(n)} \rangle = \sum_{|k| \leq N} x_k b_k + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{|k| > N} x_k a_k^{(n)}, \quad (3.46)$$

and so

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{|k| \leq N} |a_k - b_k| - \sum_{|k| > N} |a_k| &\leq \sum_{|k| \leq N} |a_k - b_k| - \left| \sum_{|k| > N} a_k x_k \right| = \sum_{|k| \leq N} x_k (a_k - b_k) - \left| \sum_{|k| > N} a_k x_k \right| \\ &\leq \left| \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} x_k a_k - \sum_{|k| \leq N} x_k b_k \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \sum_{|k| > N} x_k a_k^{(n)} \right| \\ &\leq |\lambda|^{-1} \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{|k| > N} |a_k^{(n)}|. \end{aligned} \quad (3.47)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon/3 &\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|a^{(n)} - a\| = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |a_k - a_k^{(n)}| = \sum_{|k| \leq N} |a_k - b_k| + \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{|k| > N} |a_k - a_k^{(n)}| \\ &\leq |\lambda|^{-1} \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{|k| > N} |a_k^{(n)}| + \sum_{|k| > N} |a_k| + \delta + \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{|k| > N} |a_k^{(n)}| \\ &\leq 2\delta + (1 + |\lambda|^{-1}) \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{|k| > N} |a_k^{(n)}|. \end{aligned} \quad (3.48)$$

Since each $a^{(n)}$ has ℓ_1 -norm at most r , we have that

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{|k| > N} |a_k^{(n)}| + \sum_{|k| \leq N} |b_k| = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |a_k^{(n)}| \leq r, \quad (3.49)$$

Combining the estimates (3.47), (3.48) and (3.49) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \|a\|_{\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})} &\leq \sum_{|k| \leq N} |a_k - b_k| + \sum_{|k| \leq N} |b_k| + \sum_{|k| > N} |a_k| \\ &\leq \left(\delta + |\lambda|^{-1} \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{|k| > N} |a_k^{(n)}| \right) + \left(r - \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{|k| > N} |a_k^{(n)}| \right) + \delta \\ &= 2\delta + r - (1 - |\lambda|^{-1}) \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{|k| > N} |a_k^{(n)}| \\ &\leq 2\delta + r - \frac{1 - |\lambda|^{-1}}{1 + |\lambda|^{-1}} (\varepsilon/3 - 2\delta). \end{aligned} \quad (3.50)$$

Since $\delta > 0$ was arbitrary, we have $\|a\| \leq r'$, where r' is given by (3.41), as claimed.

By induction, we see that for any $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$P_\alpha(\varepsilon) \subseteq \left\{ a \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z}) : \|a\| \leq 1 - \alpha \frac{\varepsilon |\lambda| - 1}{3|\lambda| + 1} \right\}, \quad (3.51)$$

and so $\eta(F^{(\lambda)}, \varepsilon)$ is finite for all $\varepsilon > 0$. Hence $\eta(F^{(\lambda)}) = \omega$. It then follows that $F^{(\lambda)}$ is isomorphic to c_0 by the discussion following Remark 3.7. \square

Remark 3.9. Note that the only property of the preduals $F^{(\lambda)}$ used in the proof of Theorem 3.8 is the strong form of the principle of local reflexivity obtained in Lemma 3.6. We also used in the proof that $F^{(\lambda)}$ is an isometric predual, but an easy modification would work for a merely isomorphic predual. Thus any predual E satisfying the conclusion of Lemma 3.6 (for some $|\lambda| > 1$) has Szlenk index ω .

4 Preduals and semigroup compactifications

In this section we formulate a characterisation of shift-invariant preduals of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ as submodules of the space $M(\mathcal{S}) = C(\mathcal{S})^*$, where \mathcal{S} is a *semitopological semigroup compactification* of \mathbb{Z} . In the next section we will use this characterisation to produce more examples of shift-invariant preduals.

A *semitopological semigroup* is a semigroup $(\mathcal{S}, +)$ endowed with a topology which renders addition separately continuous. If furthermore \mathcal{S} is compact and \mathbb{Z} can be densely embedded into \mathcal{S} , so that this embedding is a semigroup homomorphism, we say that \mathcal{S} is a *semitopological semigroup compactification* of \mathbb{Z} .

Assume that \mathcal{S} is such a semitopological semigroup compactification of \mathbb{Z} . We consider \mathbb{Z} to be a subset of \mathcal{S} . Since \mathbb{Z} is dense in \mathcal{S} , \mathcal{S} is an abelian semigroup. The dual of the space of continuous function on \mathcal{S} , $C(\mathcal{S})$, can be identified with the space $M(\mathcal{S})$ of Borel measures on \mathcal{S} with bounded variation, and $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ is in a canonical way a subspace of $M(\mathcal{S})$. The convolution on $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ extends to a convolution on $M(\mathcal{S})$, i.e. for $\Phi, \Psi \in M(\mathcal{S})$,

$$\langle \Phi * \Psi, f \rangle = \int f(s+t) d\Phi(s) d\Psi(t), \quad f \in C(\mathcal{S}). \quad (4.1)$$

The fact that $\langle \Phi * \Psi, f \rangle$ is well defined and that $\Phi * \Psi \in M(\mathcal{S})$ is a consequence of [17], the proof of which shows that $(s, t) \mapsto f(s+t)$ is measurable with respect to the product measure $\Phi \times \Psi$. As such Fubini's theorem allows us to interchange the order of integration in (4.1) and hence $*$ is commutative. In this way $M(\mathcal{S})$ is an abelian Banach algebra under convolution. By restriction, we can regard $C(\mathcal{S})$ as a space of bounded functions on \mathbb{Z} . As \mathbb{Z} is dense in \mathcal{S} , this identifies $C(\mathcal{S})$ with a subspace of $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$.

We can now state our characterisation of shift-invariant preduals of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ in terms of semigroup compactifications. At this stage we prove the first part of the theorem, showing that this construction induces shift-invariant preduals. We return to prove part 2 of the theorem, which demonstrates that every shift-invariant predual arises in this way, in Proposition 4.3.

Theorem 4.1. 1. Let \mathcal{S} be a semitopological semigroup compactification of \mathbb{Z} . Let $\Theta : M(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ be a bounded projection which is also a homomorphism with respect to convolution. Define

$$F = {}^\perp \ker \Theta = \{f \in C(\mathcal{S}) : \langle \Psi, f \rangle = 0, \text{ for all } \Psi \in \ker \Theta\}. \quad (4.2)$$

If $\ker \Theta$ is weak*-closed, then F , identified as a subspace of $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$, is a shift-invariant predual of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$.

2. Conversely, if $E \subseteq \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ is a shift-invariant predual of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ then there exists a semitopological semigroup compactification \mathcal{S} of \mathbb{Z} , and a bounded projection $\Theta : M(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, which is a homomorphism with respect to convolution, such that $\ker \Theta$ is weak*-closed in $M(\mathcal{S})$, and such that $E = {}^\perp \ker \Theta$. Moreover, \mathcal{S} can be chosen so that the map $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, $s \mapsto \Theta(\delta_s)$, is injective.

Proof of Theorem 4.1, part 1. As Θ is a bounded homomorphism, $\ker \Theta$ is an ideal in $M(\mathcal{S})$, and so $F = {}^\perp \ker \Theta$ is a closed $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ -submodule of $C(\mathcal{S})$. Let $E \subseteq \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ be the image of F . It follows that E is shift-invariant. We need to show that $\iota_E : \ell_1(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow E^*$ is an isomorphism; by the Open Mapping Theorem, this is equivalent to showing that ι_E is bijective.

Let $a \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ with $\iota_E(a) = 0$. Viewing a as a member of $M(\mathcal{S})$, it follows that $\langle a, x \rangle = 0$ for all $x \in F$, so $a \in ({}^\perp \ker \Theta)^\perp$. As $\ker \Theta$ is weak*-closed, it follows that $\ker \Theta = ({}^\perp \ker \Theta)^\perp$, so $a \in \ker \Theta$. But $\Theta(a) = a$, so $a = 0$, and we conclude that ι_E is injective. For surjectivity, take $\mu \in E^*$. As \mathbb{Z} is dense in \mathcal{S} , the restriction map $C(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ is an isometry, and hence the map $F \rightarrow E$ is also an isometry, which induces $\tilde{\mu} \in F^*$ associated to μ . Take a Hahn-Banach extension $\lambda \in C(\mathcal{S})^* = M(\mathcal{S})$ of $\tilde{\mu}$. As $\lambda - \Theta(\lambda) \in \ker \Theta$, we have

$$\langle \Theta(\lambda), x \rangle = \langle \lambda, x \rangle = \langle \tilde{\mu}, x \rangle, \text{ for all } x \in F = {}^\perp \ker \Theta \quad (4.3)$$

It follows that $\iota_E(\Theta(\lambda)) = \mu$. \square

In order to prove part 2 of Theorem 4.1 in Proposition 4.3 below and to associate semigroup compactifications to our shift-invariant preduals, we use weakly almost periodic functionals. While this theory is well developed in the abstract setting of Banach algebras and dual Banach algebras (see [12] for example) we only need it as it applies to $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, which we now review for the reader's convenience. An element $\mu \in \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ is *weakly almost periodic* if the orbit of μ under the bilateral shift is a relatively weakly compact set. Alternatively one can use the Arens products \square and \diamond on $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})^* \cong \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})^{**}$ to specify the weakly almost periodic functionals. Given a Banach algebra A , recall that A^* has an A -module structure given by

$$\langle a \cdot \mu, b \rangle = \langle \mu, ba \rangle, \quad \langle \mu \cdot a, b \rangle = \langle \mu, ab \rangle, \quad \mu \in A^*, a, b \in A. \quad (4.4)$$

We can also define actions of A^{**} on A^* by

$$\langle \Psi \cdot \mu, a \rangle = \langle \Psi, \mu \cdot a \rangle, \quad \langle \mu \cdot \Psi_1, a \rangle = \langle \Psi_1, a \cdot \mu \rangle, \quad a \in A, \mu \in A^*, \Psi \in A^{**}. \quad (4.5)$$

Finally, we define

$$\langle \Psi_1 \square \Psi_2, \mu \rangle = \langle \Psi_1, \Psi_2 \cdot \mu \rangle, \quad \langle \Psi_1 \diamond \Psi_2, \mu \rangle = \langle \Psi_2, \mu \cdot \Psi_1 \rangle, \quad \mu \in A^*, \Psi_1, \Psi_2 \in A^{**}. \quad (4.6)$$

Then \square and \diamond are associative, contractive products on A^{**} , called the *Arens products*. The canonical map $\kappa_A : A \rightarrow A^{**}$ becomes a homomorphism for either Arens product. These products can also be described via iterated limits. Given $\Psi_1, \Psi_2 \in A^{**}$, take bounded nets $(a_{1,\alpha})$ and $(a_{2,\alpha})$ in A converging weak* in A^{**} to Ψ_1 and Ψ_2 respectively. The Arens products $\Psi_1 \square \Psi_2$ and $\Psi_1 \diamond \Psi_2$ are then described by the following iterated limits (which are well defined):

$$\langle \Psi_1 \square \Psi_2, \mu \rangle = \lim_{\alpha} \lim_{\beta} \langle \mu, a_{1,\alpha} a_{2,\beta} \rangle, \quad \langle \Psi_1 \diamond \Psi_2, \mu \rangle = \lim_{\beta} \lim_{\alpha} \langle \mu, a_{1,\alpha} a_{2,\beta} \rangle, \quad \mu \in A^*. \quad (4.7)$$

We now concentrate on the case that $A = \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ with the convolution. The weakly almost periodic functionals are characterised as those $\mu \in \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ for which $\langle \Psi_1 \square \Psi_2, \mu \rangle = \langle \Psi_1 \diamond \Psi_2, \mu \rangle$ for all $\Psi_1, \Psi_2 \in \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})^*$. This follows from the proof of Lemma 3.3 in [16].

Write $\text{WAP}(\mathbb{Z})$ for the collection of these almost periodic elements of $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$. The relevance of $\text{WAP}(\mathbb{Z})$ to shift-invariant preduals is given by the next proposition.

Proposition 4.2. *Let $F \subset \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ be a concrete shift-invariant predual for $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. Then $F \subset \text{WAP}(\mathbb{Z})$.*

Proof. Given $\Psi_1, \Psi_2 \in \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})^*$, take bounded nets $(a_{1,\alpha})$ and $(a_{2,\beta})$ in $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ converging weak* in $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})^*$ to Ψ_1 and Ψ_2 respectively. After passing to subnets we can assume that $(a_{1,\alpha})$ and $(a_{2,\beta})$ are weak*-convergent to $a_1, a_2 \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ respectively with respect to the duality between F and $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. For $\mu \in F$, it follows from the fact that the convolution multiplication in $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ is separately weak*-continuous, that

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Psi_1 \square \Psi_2, \mu \rangle &= \lim_{\alpha} \lim_{\beta} \langle \mu, a_{1,\alpha} * a_{2,\beta} \rangle = \lim_{\alpha} \langle \mu, a_{1,\alpha} * a_2 \rangle = \langle \mu, a_1 * a_2 \rangle \\ &= \lim_{\beta} \langle \mu, a_1 * a_{2,\beta} \rangle = \lim_{\beta} \lim_{\alpha} \langle \mu, a_{1,\alpha} * a_{2,\beta} \rangle = \langle \Psi_1 \diamond \Psi_2, \mu \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

Thus $F \subset \text{WAP}(\mathbb{Z})$. \square

The descriptions above imply that $\text{WAP}(\mathbb{Z})$ is closed under multiplication (in $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$) and under taking adjoints, and it is therefore a C^* -subalgebra of $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$, which is invariant under the bilateral shift and contains the unit 1 of $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$. Write \mathbb{Z}^{WAP} for the character space of $\text{WAP}(\mathbb{Z})$, so that the Gelfand transform gives a canonical isometric isomorphism $\text{WAP}(\mathbb{Z}) \cong C(\mathbb{Z}^{\text{WAP}})$. Each member of \mathbb{Z} induces a character on \mathbb{Z}^{WAP} by evaluation, and this gives us a map $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\text{WAP}}$ which has dense range. Since $c_0(\mathbb{Z}) \subset \text{WAP}(\mathbb{Z})$, this map is injective and so \mathbb{Z}^{WAP} is a compactification of \mathbb{Z} . As we will review below, \mathbb{Z}^{WAP} has a natural semigroup structure coming from the Arens products. Furthermore, it is the maximal semigroup compactification of \mathbb{Z} , in the sense that given any other compact semitopological semigroup \mathcal{S} and a homomorphism $\phi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, with dense range, then there exists a (necessarily unique) continuous homomorphism $\tilde{\phi} : \mathbb{Z}^{\text{WAP}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, such that the following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \mathcal{S} \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \tilde{\phi} & \\ \mathbb{Z}^{\text{WAP}} & & \end{array} \quad (4.9)$$

Let $F \subset \text{WAP}(\mathbb{Z})$ be a closed, shift-invariant subspace. Using the representation (4.7) the Arens products can be used to show that the product on $F^* = \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})^*/F^\perp$ given by

$$(\Psi_1 + F^\perp)(\Psi_2 + F^\perp) = (\Psi_1 \square \Psi_2) + F^\perp = (\Psi_1 \diamond \Psi_2) + F^\perp, \quad \Psi_1, \Psi_2 \in \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})^*, \quad (4.10)$$

is well defined and turns F^* into a dual Banach algebra (see [12, Proposition 2.4], or, as $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ is commutative, see [20, Lemma 1.4]). Now consider a shift-invariant C^* -subalgebra B of $\text{WAP}(\mathbb{Z})$ containing 1. Given $\mu, \nu \in B$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have

$$\langle \mu\nu \cdot \delta_n, \delta_m \rangle = (\mu\nu)(n+m) = \mu(n+m)\nu(n+m) = \langle (\mu \cdot \delta_n)(\nu \cdot \delta_n), \delta_m \rangle, \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad (4.11)$$

so that $(\mu\nu) \cdot \delta_n = (\mu \cdot \delta_n)(\nu \cdot \delta_n)$. Thus, for a character Ψ on B ,

$$\langle \Psi \cdot \mu\nu, \delta_n \rangle = \langle \Psi, \mu\nu \cdot \delta_n \rangle = \langle \Psi, \mu \cdot \delta_n \rangle \langle \Psi, \nu \cdot \delta_n \rangle = \langle (\Psi \cdot \mu)(\Psi \cdot \nu), \delta_n \rangle, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad (4.12)$$

so that $\Psi \cdot (\mu\nu) = (\Psi \cdot \mu)(\Psi \cdot \nu)$. Therefore, for characters Ψ_1 and Ψ_2 on B ,

$$\langle \Psi_1 \square \Psi_2, \mu\nu \rangle = \langle \Psi_1, \Psi_2 \cdot \mu\nu \rangle = \langle \Psi_1, \Psi_2 \cdot \mu \rangle \langle \Psi_1, \Psi_2 \cdot \nu \rangle = \langle \Psi_1 \square \Psi_2, \mu \rangle \langle \Psi_1 \square \Psi_2, \nu \rangle, \quad (4.13)$$

and so $\Psi_1 \square \Psi_2$ is also a character on B . Let \hat{B} be the character space of B , so that the product on B^* restricts to a product on \hat{B} . Since the product on B^* is separately weak*-continuous, this turns

\hat{B} into a compact semitopological semigroup. Furthermore, for each $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, evaluation at n gives a character δ_n , and since \square extends the product on $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, this gives a semigroup homomorphism from \mathbb{Z} to \hat{B} .

In particular, we can apply the previous paragraph when $B = \text{WAP}(\mathbb{Z})$, and so \mathbb{Z}^{WAP} becomes a compact semitopological semigroup, and the two Arens products on $M(\mathbb{Z}^{\text{WAP}})$ coincide with the convolution, introduced in (4.1). Now take another compact semitopological semigroup \mathcal{S} and a homomorphism $\phi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$. This induces a $*$ -homomorphism $\theta : C(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$. As \mathcal{S} is semitopological and compact, it is easily checked that $\theta(C(\mathcal{S})) \subset \text{WAP}(\mathbb{Z})$, and so θ induces the continuous map $\tilde{\phi} : \mathbb{Z}^{\text{WAP}} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ so that the diagram (4.9) commutes. The density of \mathbb{Z} in \mathbb{Z}^{WAP} ensures that $\tilde{\phi}$ is a semigroup homomorphism and is uniquely determined. By replacing \mathcal{S} by the closure of $\phi(\mathbb{Z})$ in \mathcal{S} we may always assume that $\phi(\mathbb{Z})$ is dense in \mathcal{S} , in which case $\theta : C(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \text{WAP}(\mathbb{Z})$ will be injective, and hence an isometry onto its range.

Given a semitopological semigroup compactification of \mathcal{S} , and let $\theta : C(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \text{WAP}(\mathbb{Z})$ be defined as above. Then $\theta^* : \text{WAP}(\mathbb{Z})^* \rightarrow M(\mathcal{S})$ is a homomorphism with respect to convolution. To see this, it suffices to check that $\theta^*(\delta_{n+m}) = \theta^*(\delta_n)\theta^*(\delta_m)$ for $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ as $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ is weak*-dense in the dual Banach algebra $\text{WAP}(\mathbb{Z})^*$. This follows as $\theta^*(\delta_n) = \delta_{\phi(n)}$, and so

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \theta^*(\delta_n) * \theta^*(\delta_m), x \rangle &= \langle \delta_{\phi(n)} * \delta_{\phi(m)}, x \rangle = \int_{\mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{S}} x(s+t) d\delta_{\phi(n)}(s) d\delta_{\phi(m)}(t) = x(\phi(n) + \phi(m)) \\ &= x(\phi(n+m)) = \langle \theta(x), \delta_{n+m} \rangle = \langle \theta^*(\delta_{n+m}), x \rangle, \quad x \in C(\mathcal{S}). \end{aligned} \quad (4.14)$$

Now suppose that $E \subseteq \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ is a shift-invariant predual for $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, and let B be the unital C^* -algebra generated by E in $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$. As E is shift-invariant, it follows that B is also, and as $E \subseteq \text{WAP}(\mathbb{Z})$, also $B \subseteq \text{WAP}(\mathbb{Z})$. Thus $B = C(\hat{B})$ for some compact semitopological semigroup \hat{B} . We have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} E^* & \xleftarrow{q} & B^* & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})^* \\ & \swarrow \iota_E & \uparrow \iota_B & \searrow \kappa_{\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})} & \\ & & \ell_1(\mathbb{Z}) & & \end{array} \quad (4.15)$$

where the maps along the top are quotients. As ι_E is an isomorphism, it follows that $\iota_B : \ell_1(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow B^*$ is an isomorphism onto its range. Now, $B^* = M(\hat{B})$ which is a dual Banach algebra equipped with the product from (4.1), and ι_B is an algebra homomorphism. Note too that the homomorphism $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \hat{B}$ is injective. This follows, as E , and hence B , separates the points of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. Indeed, if we denote ϕ the map $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \hat{B}$, then $\iota_B(\delta_n) = \delta_{\phi(n)} \in M(\hat{B}) = B^*$. We are now finally in a position to associate a semigroup and homomorphic projection to a shift-invariant predual, and to prove the second part of Theorem 4.1.

Proposition 4.3. *Let $E \subseteq \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ be a shift-invariant predual for $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, and form $B = C^*(1, E)$ as above. There is a bounded Banach algebra homomorphism $\Theta : M(\hat{B}) \rightarrow \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $\iota_B \Theta$ is a projection on $M(\hat{B})$. Furthermore, $\ker \Theta$ is weak*-closed, and*

$$E = {}^\perp \ker \Theta = \{x \in B : \langle \Psi, x \rangle = 0, \Psi \in B^*, \Theta(\Psi) = 0\}. \quad (4.16)$$

The map $\hat{B} \rightarrow \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ given by $\gamma \mapsto \Theta(\delta_\gamma)$ is injective.

Proof. We define a bounded linear map $\Theta = \iota_E^{-1} q : B^* \rightarrow \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, where q is the quotient map $B^* \rightarrow E^* = B^*/E^\perp$. The commutative diagram in (4.15) shows that $\Theta \iota_B = \text{id}_{\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})}$ and so $\iota_B \Theta$

is a projection onto $\iota_B(\ell_1(\mathbb{Z}))$. By construction, $\ker \Theta = E^\perp$ which is weak*-closed in B^* and so $E = {}^\perp(E^\perp) = {}^\perp \ker \Theta$.

We now check that Θ is an algebra homomorphism. Given $x \in E$ and $a \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, we have $x \cdot a \in E$, as E is shift-invariant, and hence is an $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ -module. For $\Psi \in B^*$ and $x \in E$,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Psi \cdot x, a \rangle &= \langle \Psi, x \cdot a \rangle = \langle q(\Psi), x \cdot a \rangle = \langle x \cdot a, \iota_E^{-1} q(\Psi) \rangle \\ &= \langle x \cdot a, \Theta(\Psi) \rangle = \langle \Theta(\Psi) \cdot x, a \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (4.17)$$

It follows that $\Psi \cdot x = \Theta(\Psi) \cdot x$. Similarly, $x \cdot \Psi = x \cdot \Theta(\Psi)$. Thus, for $\Psi_1, \Psi_2 \in B^*$ and $x \in E$,

$$\langle x, \Theta(\Psi_1 * \Psi_2) \rangle = \langle \Psi_1 * \Psi_2, x \rangle = \langle \Psi_1, \Psi_2 \cdot x \rangle = \langle \Psi_1, \Theta(\Psi_2) \cdot x \rangle = \langle x, \Theta(\Psi_1) * \Theta(\Psi_2) \rangle, \quad (4.18)$$

showing that Θ is a homomorphism.

Finally, suppose that $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \hat{B}$ are distinct, and such that $\Theta(\delta_{\gamma_1}) = \Theta(\delta_{\gamma_2})$. Thus $\langle \gamma_1, x \rangle = \langle \gamma_2, x \rangle$ for $x \in E$. As a subspace of $C(\hat{B})$, this means that E fails to separate the points γ_1 and γ_2 . As $C(\hat{B})$ is generated by 1 and E , it follows that $C(\hat{B})$ does not separate the points γ_1 and γ_2 , which is a contradiction. So $\hat{B} \rightarrow \ell_1(\mathbb{Z}), \gamma \mapsto \Theta(\delta_\gamma)$ is injective. \square

Given a shift-invariant predual $E \subset \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ we say that (\mathcal{S}, Θ) *induces* E if \mathcal{S} and Θ satisfy the hypotheses of part 1 of Theorem 4.1 giving E as the resulting predual. In particular, given any predual E , Proposition 4.3 gives a pair (\hat{B}, Θ) inducing E . The next section will focus on examples of preduals produced by Theorem 4.1; the rest of this section investigates the general theory which arises from constructions of this type. First we note how to compute weak*-limits in $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ with respect to these preduals. This approach is well adapted to finding the limit points of the set $\{\delta_n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. In the next proposition all weak*-limits in $M(\mathcal{S})$ are computed with respect to $C(\mathcal{S})$, while weak*-limits in $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ are with respect to E .

Proposition 4.4. *Let (\mathcal{S}, Θ) induce the shift-invariant predual $E \subset \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$.*

1. *Let (a_α) be a bounded net in $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ converging weak* to $\mu \in M(\mathcal{S})$. Then (a_α) converges weak* to $\Theta(\mu)$ in $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$.*
2. *Suppose (γ_k) is a net in \mathcal{S} converging to γ . Then $\Theta(\delta_{\gamma_k}) \rightarrow \Theta(\delta_\gamma)$ weak* in $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$.*
3. *Given any subset \mathcal{S}_0 of \mathcal{S} , the weak*-closure of $\{\Theta(\delta_{\gamma_0}) : \gamma_0 \in \mathcal{S}_0\}$ in $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ is $\{\Theta(\delta_\gamma) : \gamma \in \overline{\mathcal{S}_0}\}$.*

Proof. 1. We have that $\langle \mu, x \rangle = \lim_\alpha \langle a_\alpha, x \rangle$ for $x \in F$. As $F = {}^\perp \ker \Theta$, we see that $\langle \mu, x \rangle = \langle x, \Theta(\mu) \rangle$ for $x \in F$. It follows that $a_\alpha \rightarrow \Theta(\mu)$ weak* with respect to E .

2. Suppose that $\gamma_k \rightarrow \gamma$ in \mathcal{S} , so that $\delta_{\gamma_k} \rightarrow \delta_\gamma$ weak* in $M(\mathcal{S})$. Observe that $\delta_{\gamma_k} - \Theta(\delta_{\gamma_k}) \in \ker \Theta$ for each k . Pick some subnet of (γ_k) , and then pass to a further subnet (γ_j) to ensure that $\Theta(\delta_{\gamma_j})$ converges weak* to $\mu \in M(\mathcal{S})$, so that $\delta_{\gamma_j} - \Theta(\delta_{\gamma_j}) \rightarrow \delta_\gamma - \mu$ weak* in $M(\mathcal{S})$. As $\ker \Theta$ is weak*-closed, it follows that $\delta_\gamma - \mu \in \ker \Theta$, that is, $\Theta(\mu) = \Theta(\delta_\gamma)$. By part 1, it follows that $\Theta(\delta_{\gamma_j}) \rightarrow \Theta(\delta_\gamma)$ weak* in $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. As every subnet of $\Theta(\delta_{\gamma_k})$ has a subnet converging to $\Theta(\delta_\gamma)$, the statement follows.

3. Given a net (γ_k) such that $\Theta(\delta_{\gamma_k})$ is weak*-convergent in $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ we can pass to a subnet so that $\gamma_k \rightarrow \gamma$ in \mathcal{S} , whence the result follows from the previous part. \square

A pair (\mathcal{S}, Θ) used to construct a shift-predual E via the first part of Theorem 4.1 may have an unnecessarily large semigroup. To this end we say that a pair (\mathcal{S}, Θ) inducing a predual E is *minimal* if the semigroup homomorphism $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ given by $\gamma \mapsto \Theta(\delta_\gamma)$ is injective. Of course,

the pair (\hat{B}, Θ) constructed by Proposition 4.3 is minimal. Clearly, if we start with E , and form (\hat{B}, Θ) , then E can be reconstructed by part 1 of Theorem 4.1. The next few results show that a minimal pair is uniquely determined by the predual and examine restrictions on the structure of the semigroup in a minimal pair.

Lemma 4.5. *Let (\mathcal{S}, Θ) be minimal, construct E using part 1 of Theorem 4.1, and then use Proposition 4.3 to construct (\hat{B}, Θ') say. Then \hat{B} is canonically isomorphic to \mathcal{S} , and under this identification, Θ and Θ' agree.*

Proof. Using the notation of Proposition 4.3, we claim that $C^*(F, 1) = C(\mathcal{S})$. This will follow if we can show that F separates the points of \mathcal{S} . Indeed, suppose that $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \mathcal{S}$ satisfy $f(\gamma_1) = f(\gamma_2)$ for each $f \in F$. Then $\langle \delta_{\gamma_1} - \delta_{\gamma_2}, f \rangle = 0$ for each $f \in F = {}^\perp \ker \Theta$, so $\delta_{\gamma_1} - \delta_{\gamma_2} \in \ker \Theta$, as $\ker \Theta$ is weak*-closed. Thus $\Theta(\delta_{\gamma_1}) = \Theta(\delta_{\gamma_2})$, so by minimality, $\gamma_1 = \gamma_2$, as required. We shall henceforth identify \hat{B} with \mathcal{S} .

We shall be careful with identifications. We regard F as a subspace of $C(\mathcal{S})$, and by restriction of functions on \mathcal{S} to functions on \mathbb{Z} , we obtain E . Let $r : F \rightarrow E \subseteq \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ be this restriction map, and let $j : \ell_1(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow M(\mathcal{S})$ be the inclusion, so that $\langle j(a), f \rangle = \langle r(f), a \rangle$ for $a \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ and $f \in F$. As \mathbb{Z} is dense in \mathcal{S} , the map r is an isomorphism, and so also $r^* : E^* \rightarrow F^*$ is an isomorphism. Let $q : C(\mathcal{S})^* = M(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow F^*$ be the quotient map, and recall the map $\iota_E^{-1} : E^* \rightarrow \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. Then $\Theta' = \iota_E^{-1}(r^*)^{-1}q$. As

$$\langle \iota_E(a), r(f) \rangle = \langle r(f), a \rangle = \langle j(a), f \rangle = \langle qj(a), f \rangle, \quad a \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z}), f \in F, \quad (4.19)$$

it follows that $qj = r^*\iota_E$, and so $qj\Theta' = r^*\iota_E\Theta' = q$. As $F^\perp = \ker \Theta$, for $\mu \in M(\mathcal{S})$, we have $j\Theta'(\mu) - \mu \in \ker \Theta$, that is, $\Theta(\mu) = \Theta(j\Theta'(\mu)) = j\Theta'(\mu)$, as Θ is a projection onto $j(\ell_1(\mathbb{Z}))$. Thus $\Theta = \Theta'$ under the appropriate identifications. \square

Remark 4.6. Let (\mathcal{S}, Θ) be a minimal pair inducing E . As $E^* \cong \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, it follows that E is separable, and so also $B = C^*(E, 1)$ is separable. Then the closed unit ball of B^* is metrisable, and hence \hat{B} is metrisable. In particular, in the minimal case it is enough to consider only sequences to understand the topology of $\hat{B} = \mathcal{S}$.

When a semigroup compactification \mathcal{S} of \mathbb{Z} is countable, a standard Baire category argument shows that the points of \mathbb{Z} are isolated in \mathcal{S} , and so in this case the embedding $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is a homeomorphism onto its range. On the other hand $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}; n \mapsto e^{in}$ is a (semi)group homomorphism with dense range in which the points of \mathbb{Z} are not isolated in their image. We have not been able to determine whether the semigroup \mathcal{S} in a minimal pair (\mathcal{S}, Θ) inducing a shift-invariant predual is necessarily countable; nevertheless the next proposition shows that points of \mathbb{Z} are always isolated in \mathcal{S} .

Proposition 4.7. *Let $E \subset \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ be a shift-invariant predual for $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$.*

1. $\lambda\delta_0$ is not a weak*-limit point of the set $\{\delta_n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$.
2. Let the pair (\mathcal{S}, Θ) induce E . Then $\{0\}$ is open in \mathcal{S} , and so in particular, the homomorphism $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is a homeomorphism onto its range.

Proof. For 1, we use the Szlenk index. As E is separable, the weak*-topology on bounded subsets of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ is metrisable, and so we may work with sequences. Suppose that some sequence $(\delta_{k_m})_{m=1}^\infty$ converges weak* to $\lambda\delta_0$ with respect to E . Using the notation of Section 3, certainly $\delta_n \in P_0(\varepsilon)$ for

$n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and any $\varepsilon > 0$. Notice also that each $P_\alpha(\varepsilon)$ is invariant under multiplying by any element of \mathbb{T} . Suppose that $\{\delta_n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \subseteq P_\alpha(\varepsilon)$ for an ordinal α and $0 < \varepsilon < 2$. Then, as $\lim_m \delta_{k_m+n} = \lambda \delta_n$ weak*, and $\liminf_m \|\delta_{k_m+n} - \lambda \delta_n\| = 2$, it follows that $\lambda \delta_n$, and hence also δ_n , is a member of $P_{\alpha+1}(\varepsilon)$, for any $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. However, then $\delta_0 \in P_\beta(\varepsilon)$ for any β and $0 < \varepsilon < 2$, which contradicts the countability of the Szlenk index of E .

For 2, we show that $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is a homeomorphism onto its range. To do so, we need to show that if $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and (n_α) is a net in \mathbb{Z} with $n_\alpha \rightarrow n$ in \mathcal{S} , then $n_\alpha \rightarrow n$ in \mathbb{Z} , that is, $n_\alpha = n$ eventually. By part 2 of Proposition 4.4, it follows that $\delta_{n_\alpha} = \Theta(\delta_{n_\alpha}) \rightarrow \Theta(\delta_n) = \delta_n$ weak* in $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. Thus we see that $\{\delta_{n_\alpha-n}\}$ has δ_0 as a limit point, which by the first part, can only occur if, eventually, $\delta_{n_\alpha-n} = \delta_0$, that is, $n_\alpha = n$. As \mathcal{S} is Hausdorff, it follows immediately that $\{0\}$ is open in \mathcal{S} . \square

Lemma 4.8. *Let (\mathcal{S}, Θ) be a minimal pair inducing a shift-invariant predual E . Then \mathcal{S} has exactly two idempotents, $0 \in \mathbb{Z}$ and ∞ . The idempotent ∞ is a semigroup zero, i.e. $\infty + \gamma = \infty$ for all $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}$ and, given any $\gamma \neq 0$ in \mathcal{S} , ∞ is a limit point of the set $\{\gamma n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$.*

Proof. Certainly $0 \in \mathcal{S}$ is idempotent. By minimality, \mathcal{S} embeds as a subsemigroup of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ which has exactly two idempotents δ_0 and $0_{\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})}$ (to see this, take the Fourier transform into $C(\mathbb{T})$). Thus \mathcal{S} has at most two idempotents. Take $\gamma \neq 0$ in \mathcal{S} . The closure $\overline{\{n\gamma : n \in \mathbb{N}\}}$ is a compact Hausdorff semitopological semigroup, and thus contains an idempotent, say γ_0 , see for example [6, Chapter 1, Theorem 3.11].

Suppose, towards a contradiction, that $\gamma_0 = 0$. By Proposition 4.7, $\{0\}$ is open in \mathcal{S} , and so in particular, we can find $m > 0$ with $m\gamma = 0$. Thus $\Theta(\delta_\gamma)^m = \delta_0$, and so applying the Fourier transform, we see that $\Theta(\delta_\gamma) = \lambda \delta_0$ where $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$ with $\lambda^m = 1$. We can find a sequence (n_k) in \mathbb{Z} with $n_k \rightarrow \gamma$, and so $\delta_{n_k} \rightarrow \lambda \delta_0$ weak*, which contradicts Proposition 4.7. Thus $\gamma_0 \neq 0$.

We conclude that \mathcal{S} has exactly two idempotents: 0 and ∞ say. Furthermore, we have just shown that for any $0 \neq \gamma \in \mathcal{S}$, the closure of $\{n\gamma : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ contains ∞ . Given any $\gamma \in \mathcal{S}$,

$$\Theta(\delta_{\gamma+\infty}) = \Theta(\delta_\gamma) * \Theta(\delta_\infty) = \Theta(\delta_\gamma) * 0 = 0 = \Theta(\delta_\infty), \quad (4.20)$$

so by injectivity of the map $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, we have that $\gamma + \infty = \infty$. \square

Recalling that \mathbb{Z}^{WAP} has infinitely many (indeed, 2^{2^ω} many) idempotents (see, for example, [26, Corollary 4.13]), it follows that \mathcal{S} certainly cannot be all of \mathbb{Z}^{WAP} , if it satisfies the conclusions of Lemma 4.8.

The Szlenk index defined in Section 3 provides a tool enabling us to better understand the possible Banach space isomorphism classes of our preduals. Let $E \subset \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ be a shift-invariant predual and let (\mathcal{S}, Θ) be a pair inducing E . Since $E \subseteq C(\mathcal{S})$, the Szlenk index of E is at most that of $C(\mathcal{S})$; when \mathcal{S} is countable, this can be computed using the Cantor-Bendixson index (see [23]). To find a lower bound for the Szlenk index of E , we proceed as follows. For $\varepsilon > 0$, we define sets $\mathcal{S}_\alpha(\varepsilon)$ corresponding to ordinals α as follows. Set $\mathcal{S}_0(\varepsilon) = \mathcal{S}$. Given $\mathcal{S}_\alpha(\varepsilon)$, define

$$\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+1}(\varepsilon) = \{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha(\varepsilon) : \exists \text{ a sequence } (\gamma_k) \text{ in } \mathcal{S}_\alpha(\varepsilon) \text{ converging to } \gamma \text{ with } \|\Theta(\delta_{\gamma_k}) - \Theta(\delta_\gamma)\| \geq \varepsilon\}.$$

For a limit ordinal β , set $\mathcal{S}_\beta(\varepsilon) = \bigcap_{\alpha < \beta} \mathcal{S}_\alpha(\varepsilon)$.

Lemma 4.9. *Let (\mathcal{S}, Θ) be a pair inducing a shift-invariant predual E , and form $\mathcal{S}_\alpha(\varepsilon)$ as above. Let $K \geq 1$ be such that $K\|a\|_{\ell_1} \geq \|a\|_{E^*} \geq K^{-1}\|a\|_{\ell_1}$ for each $a \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. For each ordinal α and $\varepsilon > 0$, let*

$$\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_\alpha(\varepsilon) = \{K^{-1}\|\Theta\|^{-1}\Theta(\delta_\gamma) : \gamma \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha(\varepsilon)\}. \quad (4.21)$$

Then

$$\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_\alpha(\varepsilon) \subseteq P_\alpha(\varepsilon \|\Theta\|^{-1} K^{-2}). \quad (4.22)$$

Thus $\sup_{\varepsilon > 0} \sup\{\alpha : \mathcal{S}_\alpha(\varepsilon) \neq \emptyset\}$ is at most the Szlenk index of E , and in particular is countable.

Proof. Let $c = \|\Theta\|^{-1} K^{-1}$ and $\varepsilon' = K^{-2} \|\Theta\|^{-1} \varepsilon$. For $\gamma \in \mathcal{S}$, we see that

$$c \|\Theta(\delta_\gamma)\|_{E^*} \leq \|\Theta\|^{-1} \|\Theta(\delta_\gamma)\|_{\ell_1} \leq 1 \quad (4.23)$$

It follows that $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_0(\varepsilon) \subseteq P_0(c\varepsilon') = \{a \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z}) : \|a\|_{E^*} \leq 1\}$. Suppose now that $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_\alpha(\varepsilon) \subseteq P_\alpha(c\varepsilon')$. Let $\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_{\alpha+1}(\varepsilon)$, so $\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha(\varepsilon)$ and there exists a sequence (γ_k) in $\mathcal{S}_\alpha(\varepsilon)$ with $\gamma_k \rightarrow \gamma$, and with $\|\Theta(\delta_{\gamma_k}) - \Theta(\delta_\gamma)\|_{\ell_1} \geq \varepsilon$ for each k . Let $a = c\Theta(\delta_\gamma)$ and $a_k = c\Theta(\delta_{\gamma_k})$ for each k . By part 2 of Proposition 4.4 we have that $a_k \rightarrow a$ weak*, and by assumption, $a \in P_\alpha(\varepsilon')$ and $(a_k) \subseteq P_\alpha(\varepsilon')$. Then observe that $\|a_k - a\|_{E^*} \geq K^{-1} \|a_k - a\|_{\ell_1} = K^{-1} c \|\Theta(\delta_{\gamma_k}) - \Theta(\delta_\gamma)\|_{\ell_1} \geq K^{-2} \|\Theta\|^{-1} \varepsilon \geq \varepsilon'$ for each k , from which it follows that $a \in P_{\alpha+1}(\varepsilon')$. Thus $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{\alpha+1}(\varepsilon) \subseteq P_{\alpha+1}(\varepsilon')$. \square

This gives us a criterion for exhibiting a shift-invariant predual which is not isomorphic as a Banach space to c_0 . Examples of this phenomena will be given in the next section. Note too that minimality of the pair (\mathcal{S}, Θ) was not used in the calculations above; though if (\mathcal{S}, Θ) is not minimal, then the condition that $\|\Theta(\delta_{\gamma_k}) - \Theta(\delta_\gamma)\| \geq \varepsilon$ is more restrictive.

Proposition 4.10. *Let $E \subset \ell_\infty(\mathbb{Z})$ be a shift-invariant predual for $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. Suppose that $a \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ is a weak*-accumulation point of the point masses $\{\delta_t : t \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ and has $\|a^n\| \geq 1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then E is not isomorphic to c_0 as a Banach space.*

Proof. Let (\mathcal{S}, Θ) be a minimal pair inducing E . By Proposition 4.4 part 3, we know that $a = \Theta(\delta_\gamma)$ for some $\gamma \in \mathcal{S} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$. Given $0 < \varepsilon < 1$, we claim that $\infty \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha(\varepsilon)$ for all finite α . It will then follow that $\infty \in \mathcal{S}_\omega(\varepsilon)$. By the proof of Lemma 4.9 this implies that $P_\omega(\varepsilon) \neq \emptyset$ for small enough $\varepsilon > 0$. As noted in section 3, $\eta(\varepsilon) = \sup\{\alpha : P_\alpha(\varepsilon) \neq \emptyset\}$ is not a limit ordinal and so $\eta(\varepsilon)$ is strictly bigger than ω for all sufficiently small $\varepsilon > 0$. Thus the Szlenk index of E is strictly bigger than ω , and such E cannot be isomorphic to c_0 .

In order to show that $\infty \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha(\varepsilon)$ for all finite α , we prove by induction for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, that

$$\{m\gamma + t : m \geq n, t \in \mathbb{Z}\} \cup \{\infty\} \subset S_n(\varepsilon), \quad (4.24)$$

a hypothesis that is trivially satisfied when $n = 0$. By Remark 4.6, we can find a sequence $(t_i) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$ with $t_i \rightarrow \gamma$ in \mathcal{S} . It follows that $m\gamma + t + t_i \rightarrow (m+1)\gamma + t$, while $\liminf \|a^m \delta_{t+t_i} - a^{m+1} \delta_t\| \geq 2 > \varepsilon$ as we must have $|t_i| \rightarrow \infty$ so the support of $a^m \delta_{t+t_i}$ is eventually shifted away from the support of $a^{m+1} \delta_t$. Thus $(m+1)\gamma + t \in S_{n+1}(\varepsilon)$. Since ∞ is a limit point of $\{m\gamma : m \geq n\}$ and $\|a^m\| \geq 1$ for all m , we have $\infty \in S_{n+1}(\varepsilon)$, establishing the claim. \square

Remark 4.11. Let G be a discrete group, and form the Banach space $\ell_1(G)$. This becomes a Banach algebra for the convolution product. Then $\ell_\infty(G)$ becomes an $\ell_1(G)$ -bimodule, and this allows us to make sense of a predual $E \subseteq \ell_\infty(G)$ being shift-invariant. Again, this corresponds to E turning $\ell_1(G)$ into a dual Banach algebra. Most of the results of this section hold in this more general setting (in particular, $\text{WAP}(G)$ is a well-understood object) with the exception of the final few results, which use specific properties of \mathbb{Z} . In the next section, we shall construct pairs (\mathcal{S}, Θ) for \mathbb{Z} , and it seems a much more delicate question as to whether this is tractable for other groups G .

5 Examples

This section gives examples of shift-invariant preduals arising from the methods of the previous section. In particular, we show how the examples of Section 3 can be realised in this way, we construct non-isometric shift-invariant preduals, and we construct shift-invariant preduals of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ which are not isomorphic as Banach spaces to $c_0(\mathbb{Z})$.

For $k \in \mathbb{N}$, consider the additive semigroup $\mathcal{S}_k = \mathbb{Z} \times (\mathbb{Z}^+)^k \cup \{\infty\}$, where ∞ satisfies $\infty + \gamma = \gamma + \infty = \infty$ for all $\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k$, and $\mathbb{Z}^+ = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$. We write the elements in $\mathcal{S}_k \setminus \{\infty\}$ as $\gamma = (\gamma_0, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k)$ with $\gamma_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\gamma_j \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ for $j = 1, \dots, k$. The elements $e_i \in \mathcal{S}_k$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$, with 1 in the i -th co-ordinate and 0's elsewhere provide canonical semigroup generators for $\mathcal{S}_k \setminus \{\infty\}$ (depending on taste, one might also need to consider $-e_0$ as a generator). We will subsequently discuss how to topologise \mathcal{S}_k so as to turn it into a semitopological semigroup compactification of \mathbb{Z} .

For a and b in $\ell_1(\mathcal{S}_k)$ we will denote from now on the convolution of a and b by ab instead of $a * b$, so that

$$ab(\gamma) = \sum_{\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{S}_k, \alpha + \beta = \gamma} a(\alpha)b(\beta), \quad \gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k. \quad (5.1)$$

We consider \mathbb{Z} naturally embedded in \mathcal{S}_k , by identifying $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $(n, 0, 0, \dots, 0) \in \mathcal{S}_k$, and we will consider $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ as Banach subalgebra of $\ell_1(\mathcal{S}_k)$. We also consider the semigroup $\mathcal{S}_k^0 = (\mathbb{Z}^+)^k$ to be a subsemigroup of \mathcal{S}_k by identifying $(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k)$ with $(0, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k)$, for $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. We will represent an element $\mu \in \ell_1(\mathcal{S}_k)$ as

$$\mu = \mu_\infty \delta_\infty + \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^0} \mu_\gamma \delta_\gamma \quad (5.2)$$

where $\mu_\infty \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\mu_\gamma \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ for $\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^0$.

A projection $\Theta : \ell_1(\mathcal{S}_k) \rightarrow \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ which is also an algebra homomorphism is uniquely specified by the elements $a_i = \Theta(\delta_{e_i})$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$, as then

$$\Theta\left(\mu_\infty \delta_\infty + \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^0} \mu_\gamma \delta_\gamma\right) = \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^0} \mu_\gamma \prod_{j=1}^k a_j^{\gamma_j}, \quad \text{for } \mu_\infty \delta_\infty + \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^0} \mu_\gamma \delta_\gamma \in \ell_1(\mathcal{S}_k). \quad (5.3)$$

As Θ is a projection and a homomorphism, it follows that $\Theta(\delta_\infty)\delta_n = \Theta(\delta_\infty)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, and so necessarily, $\Theta(\delta_\infty) = 0$. Such a Θ is bounded if, and only if,

$$\max_{i=1, \dots, k} \sup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \|a_i^m\|_1 < \infty. \quad (5.4)$$

To ensure that the kernel is weak*-closed in $\ell_1(\mathcal{S}_k)$ (with respect to $C(\mathcal{S}_k)$ equipped with some suitable topology) we will need slightly stronger hypotheses.

Lemma 5.1. *With the notation introduced above, suppose additionally that*

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|a_i^m\|_\infty = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, k. \quad (5.5)$$

Then, regardless of the compact Hausdorff topology on \mathcal{S}_k , $\ker \Theta$ is weak-closed in $\ell_1(\mathcal{S}_k)$ with respect to $C(\mathcal{S}_k)$.*

Proof. A useful result going back to Banach [3, Page 124], which can be easily proved from the Krein-Smulian Theorem, shows that $\ker \Theta$ is weak*-closed if and only if $\{\mu \in \ell_1(\mathcal{S}_k) : \|\mu\| \leq 1, \Theta(\mu) = 0\}$ is weak*-closed. Thus it suffices to show that if (μ_α) is a net in $\ker \Theta$ with $\|\mu_\alpha\| \leq 1$ for all α , and $\mu_\alpha \rightarrow \mu$ weak*, then $\Theta(\mu) = 0$. For each α , write

$$\mu_\alpha = \mu_\infty^{(\alpha)} \delta_\infty + \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^0} \mu_\gamma^{(\alpha)} \delta_\gamma, \quad (5.6)$$

where each $\mu_\gamma^{(\alpha)}$ is regarded as lying in $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z}) \subset \ell_1(\mathcal{S}_k)$. Thus $\|\mu_\alpha\|_1 = |\mu_\infty^{(\alpha)}| + \sum_\gamma \|\mu_\gamma^{(\alpha)}\|_1 \leq 1$. Furthermore,

$$0 = \Theta(\mu_\alpha) = \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^0} \mu_\gamma^{(\alpha)} \prod_{j=1}^k a_j^{\gamma_j}. \quad (5.7)$$

Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and choose N such that $\|a_j^n\|_\infty < \varepsilon$ for $n \geq N$ and each $j = 1, \dots, k$. Partition \mathcal{S}_k^0 as $\mathcal{S}_k^{0'} \cup \mathcal{S}_k^{0''}$, where $\mathcal{S}_k^{0'} = \{(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k) : \gamma_i < N \text{ (} i = 1, \dots, k)\}$. By moving to a subnet, we may suppose that $(\mu_\gamma^{(\alpha)})$ is weak*-convergent in $\ell_1(\mathcal{S}_k) = C(\mathcal{S}_k)^*$ for each $\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^{0'}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta\left(\lim_\alpha \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^{0'}} \mu_\gamma^{(\alpha)} \delta_\gamma\right) &= \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^{0'}} \Theta\left(\left(\lim_\alpha \mu_\gamma^{(\alpha)}\right) \delta_\gamma\right) = \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^{0'}} \Theta\left(\lim_\alpha \mu_\gamma^{(\alpha)}\right) \prod_j a_j^{\gamma_j} \\ &= \Theta\left(\lim_\alpha \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^{0'}} \mu_\gamma^{(\alpha)} a_1^{\gamma_1} \cdots a_k^{\gamma_k}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (5.8)$$

Now partition $\mathcal{S}_k^{0''} = \mathcal{S}_k^1 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{S}_k^k$ where $\mathcal{S}_k^i = \{(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k) : \gamma_i \geq N, \gamma_j < N \text{ (} j < i)\}$. Finally, define $\mathcal{S}_k^{i'} = \{(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k) : \gamma_j < N \text{ (} j < i)\}$, so that $\mathcal{S}_k^{i'} = \{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^0 : \gamma + Ne_i \in \mathcal{S}_k^i\}$. Pick $t \in \mathbb{Z}$, and calculate that

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta(\mu)_t &= \Theta\left(\lim_\alpha \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^{0'}} \mu_\gamma^{(\alpha)} \delta_\gamma + \lim_\alpha \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^j} \mu_\gamma^{(\alpha)} \delta_\gamma\right)_t \\ &= \Theta\left(\lim_\alpha \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^{0'}} \mu_\gamma^{(\alpha)} a_1^{\gamma_1} \cdots a_k^{\gamma_k}\right)_t + \Theta\left(\lim_\alpha \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^j} \mu_\gamma^{(\alpha)} \delta_\gamma\right)_t \\ &= -\Theta\left(\lim_\alpha \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^j} \mu_\gamma^{(\alpha)} a_1^{\gamma_1} \cdots a_k^{\gamma_k}\right)_t + \Theta\left(\lim_\alpha \sum_{j=1}^k \delta_{Ne_j} \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^{j'}} \mu_{\gamma+Ne_j}^{(\alpha)} \delta_\gamma\right)_t \\ &\quad \left[\text{as, by (5.7), } \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^{0'}} \mu_\gamma^{(\alpha)} \prod_j a_j^{\gamma_j} = - \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^{0''}} \mu_\gamma^{(\alpha)} \prod_j a_j^{\gamma_j} \text{ for all } \alpha\right] \\ &= - \sum_{j=1}^k \left(a_j^N \Theta\left(\lim_\alpha \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^{j'}} \mu_{\gamma+Ne_j}^{(\alpha)} a_1^{\gamma_1} \cdots a_k^{\gamma_k}\right)\right)_t + \sum_{j=1}^k \left(a_j^N \Theta\left(\lim_\alpha \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^{j'}} \mu_{\gamma+Ne_j}^{(\alpha)} \delta_\gamma\right)\right)_t, \end{aligned} \quad (5.9)$$

As Θ is bounded, we know that $K = \max_i \sup_m \|a_i^m\|_1 < \infty$, and so, using ℓ_1 - ℓ_∞ duality, we obtain

the estimates

$$\begin{aligned}
|\Theta(\mu)_t| &\leq \sum_{j=1}^k \|a_j^N\|_\infty \|\Theta\| \liminf_\alpha \left\| \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^{j'}} \mu_{\gamma + Ne_j}^{(\alpha)} a_1^{\gamma_1} \cdots a_n^{\gamma_n} \right\|_1 \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=1}^k \|a_j^N\|_\infty \|\Theta\| \liminf_\alpha \left\| \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k^{j'}} \mu_{\gamma + Ne_j}^{(\alpha)} \delta_\gamma \right\|_1
\end{aligned} \tag{5.10}$$

$$\leq k\varepsilon \|\Theta\| \sup_{j_1, \dots, j_k} \|a_1^{j_1} \cdots a_n^{j_k}\|_1 + k\varepsilon \|\Theta\| \tag{5.11}$$

$$\leq k\varepsilon \|\Theta\| (K^k + 1). \tag{5.12}$$

As $\varepsilon > 0$ and t were arbitrary, we conclude that $\Theta(\mu) = 0$ as required. \square

Remark 5.2. We do not know whether or not the condition $\lim_n \|a^n\|_\infty = 0$ is necessary for Θ – together with some topology on \mathcal{S}_k which turns it into a semitopological semigroup – to arise as part of a minimal pair inducing a shift-invariant predual of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. Nevertheless we can conclude that a^n converges weak* to 0 with respect to *any* predual arising in this fashion.

Indeed, whenever \mathcal{S}_k provides a suitable semitopological semigroup compactification of \mathbb{Z} (e.g. forms part of a pair inducing a shift-invariant predual for $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$), then it follows that for each $i = 1, \dots, k$, we have $n \cdot e_i \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. If this is not the case then we can find some net $(n_j) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^+$ with $n_j \cdot e_i \rightarrow \gamma = (\gamma_0, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k) \in \mathcal{S}_k \setminus \{\infty\}$. Clearly (n_j) is unbounded, so passing to a further subnet, we may assume that $(n_j - (\gamma_i + 1)) \cdot e_i$ also converges, say to $\gamma' \in \mathcal{S}_k$. Then

$$\gamma' + ((\gamma_i + 1) \cdot e_i) = \lim_j ((n_j - (\gamma_i + 1)) \cdot e_i) + ((\gamma_i + 1) \cdot e_i) = \lim_j n_j \cdot e_i = \gamma, \tag{5.13}$$

but this means that $\gamma'_i + (\gamma_i + 1) = \gamma_i$, which is impossible in \mathbb{Z}^+ . Thus our claim follows from Proposition 4.4 part 2. As such, it is not a surprise that the previous result does not depend on the topology of \mathcal{S}_k .

We will build suitable topologies on \mathcal{S}_k by constructing suitable topologies on $\mathcal{S}_k \setminus \{\infty\}$ and then adding ∞ as a one-point compactification. The following is probably folklore, but we include a proof for completeness.

Lemma 5.3. *Let \mathcal{S} be a locally compact Hausdorff semitopological semigroup. Equip $\mathcal{S} \cup \{\infty\}$ with the one-point compactification topology, and let ∞ act as a semigroup zero. Then $\mathcal{S} \cup \{\infty\}$ is a compact semitopological semigroup if, and only if, for each compact $K \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ and $\gamma \in \mathcal{S}$, the set $K - \gamma = \{\gamma' \in \mathcal{S} : \gamma' + \gamma \in K\}$ is compact.*

Proof. Translation by ∞ is obviously continuous. So we need to show that if (s_α) is a net in \mathcal{S} converging to ∞ , then for any $\gamma \in \mathcal{S}$, also $s_\alpha + \gamma \rightarrow \infty$. If the condition on compact sets holds, then for any compact $K \subseteq \mathcal{S}$, we see that $s_\alpha + \gamma \in K$ if and only if $s_\alpha \in K - \gamma$ which is compact. So eventually $s_\alpha + \gamma$ is not in K ; that is, $s_\alpha + \gamma \rightarrow \infty$.

Conversely, suppose that the condition doesn't hold, so there is a compact set $K \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ and $\gamma \in \mathcal{S}$ with $K - \gamma$ not compact. Given compact sets K_1, \dots, K_n , we must have $K - \gamma \not\subseteq K_1 \cup \dots \cup K_n$, otherwise $K - \gamma$ is a closed subset of the compact set $K_1 \cup \dots \cup K_n$ and so compact, contrary to hypothesis. So we can find a net (s_α) in $K - \gamma$ such that s_α eventually leaves every compact set. So $s_\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ and yet $s_\alpha + \gamma \in K$ for all α , so $s_\alpha + \gamma \not\rightarrow \infty$. Therefore $\mathcal{S} \cup \{\infty\}$ is not semitopological. \square

Fix $k \geq 1$ and write $\mathcal{T}_k = \mathbb{Z} \times (\mathbb{Z}^+)^k$ so that $\mathcal{S}_k = \mathcal{T}_k \cup \{\infty\}$. Suppose $J^{(1)}, \dots, J^{(k)}$ are infinite pairwise disjoint subsets of \mathbb{Z} . Our plan for constructing suitable topologies on \mathcal{T}_k is to declare that limits $j_n^{(i)}$ from $J^{(i)}$ with $|n| \rightarrow \infty$ converge to the canonical semigroup generator $e_i \in \mathcal{T}_k$. This will give us neighbourhood bases of the semigroup generators. Neighbourhood bases of the remaining points of \mathcal{T}_k are essentially forced upon us by the requirement that the semigroup operation be separately continuous. The only remaining issue is to extract suitable conditions on the sets $J^{(i)}$ which ensure the resulting topology on \mathcal{T}_k is locally compact, Hausdorff and satisfies the ‘separate continuity at infinity’ requirement of the previous lemma.

For each $\gamma = (\gamma_0, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k) \in \mathcal{T}_k$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n}$ be the subset consisting of those $\beta = (\beta_0, \dots, \beta_k) \in \mathcal{T}_k$ with $\beta_i \leq \gamma_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$ and

$$\beta_0 = \gamma_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{r=1}^{\gamma_i - \beta_i} j_r^{(i)}, \quad (5.14)$$

where $(j_r^{(i)})$ is a family such that:

1. $j_r^{(i)} \in J^{(i)}$ for each r ;
2. $|j_r^{(i)}| \neq |j_s^{(k)}|$ when $(i, r) \neq (k, s)$ (this condition is referred to as the $j_i^{(r)}$ having distinct absolute values in the sequel);
3. $n < |j_1^{(i)}| < \dots < |j_{\gamma_i - \beta_i}^{(i)}|$ for each i ;

In the following proof, we do not need to use the 2nd condition, but it will be needed to make use of Definition 5.6 below.

Here we adopt the standard convention that the empty sum is 0, so that, for example, if $\beta \in \mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n}$ has $\beta_i = \gamma_i$ for all $i = 1, \dots, k$, then $\beta_0 = \gamma_0$ also. For the canonical semigroup generator e_i , the set $\mathcal{V}_{e_i,n}$ consists of $\{e_i\} \cup \{j \in J^{(i)} : |j| > n\}$ so, once we have shown that these sets provide a neighbourhood basis for e_i , it will follow that $j_\alpha^{(i)} \rightarrow e_i$ as $|j_\alpha^{(i)}| \rightarrow \infty$ through $J^{(i)}$.

For $\gamma = (\gamma_0, 0, \dots, 0)$ we see that $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n} = \{\gamma\}$ for all n . However, if $\gamma = (\gamma_0, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k)$ with some $\gamma_i > 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$, then $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n}$ is infinite for all n .

Lemma 5.4. *The sets $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n}$ describe an open neighbourhood basis at γ for a topology on \mathcal{T}_k with respect to which the semigroup operation is separately continuous. This topology is Hausdorff if, and only if, the following condition holds: for all $t \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $a_1, \dots, a_k, b_1, \dots, b_k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, there exist $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that if*

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{r=1}^{a_i} j_r^{(i)} = t + \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{s=1}^{b_i} l_s^{(i)} \quad (5.15)$$

for some $j_r^{(i)}, l_s^{(i)} \in J^{(i)}$ such that the $j_r^{(i)}$ have distinct absolute values, the $l_s^{(i)}$ have distinct absolute values and $|j_r^{(i)}|, |l_s^{(i)}| > n$, then $t = 0$ and $a_i = b_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$. In this case, the neighbourhoods $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n}$ are compact and for every compact set $K \subseteq \mathcal{T}_k$ and $\gamma \in \mathcal{T}_k$, the set $K - \gamma$ is compact.

Proof. We define $U \subseteq \mathcal{T}_k$ to be open if for each $\gamma \in U$, there exists n with $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n} \subseteq U$. Then clearly \emptyset and \mathcal{T}_k are open, and unions of open sets are open. If U and U' are open and $\gamma \in U \cap U'$, then there are $n, n' \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n} \subseteq U$ and $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n'} \subseteq U'$, and thus $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma, \max(n,n')} = \mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n} \cap \mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n'} \subseteq U \cap U'$. This shows that the intersection of two open sets will still be open. So we do indeed have a topology on \mathcal{T}_k , where $\gamma \in \mathcal{T}_k$ has neighbourhood basis $(\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$.

Next we show that each $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n}$ is open. For $\gamma = (\gamma_0, \dots, \gamma_k) \in \mathcal{T}_k$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, take $\beta \in \mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n} \setminus \{\gamma\}$ and let suitable $j_r^{(i)}$ be chosen so that (5.14) holds. Taking $n' = \max_{i,r} |j_r^{(i)}|$, we claim that $\mathcal{V}_{\beta,n'} \subset \mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n}$. Indeed, for $\alpha = (\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_k) \in \mathcal{V}_{\beta,n'}$ we can offset the sum, and write

$$\alpha_0 = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{r=\gamma_i-\beta_i+1}^{\gamma_i-\alpha_i} j_r^{(i)}, \quad (5.16)$$

for some additional $j_r^{(i)}$ with distinct absolute values and $|j_r^{(i)}| > n'$. The requirement that these additional $j_r^{(i)}$ have $|j_r^{(i)}| > n'$ ensures that all the $j_r^{(i)}$ have distinct absolute values and so (5.16) combines with (5.14) to show that $\alpha \in \mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n}$. In this way each $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n}$ contains a neighbourhood of each of its points and so is open.

To check that the addition is separately continuous, fix $\alpha, \gamma \in \mathcal{T}_k$ and a neighbourhood $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma+\alpha,n}$ of $\gamma + \alpha$. Then $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n} + \alpha \subseteq \mathcal{V}_{\gamma+\alpha,n}$. Indeed, given $\beta \in \mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n}$, pick suitable $j_r^{(i)}$ such that (5.14) holds. Then the same $j_r^{(i)}$ witness that $\beta + \alpha \in \mathcal{V}_{\gamma+\alpha,n}$.

The topology on \mathcal{T}_k is Hausdorff if and only if for distinct $\gamma, \beta \in \mathcal{T}_k$ there exists some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n} \cap \mathcal{V}_{\beta,n} = \emptyset$. Now, given $\alpha \in \mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n} \cap \mathcal{V}_{\beta,n}$ choose $j_r^{(i)}$ and $l_s^{(i)}$ such that the $j_r^{(i)}$'s and $l_s^{(i)}$'s have distinct absolute values, $|j_r^{(i)}|, |l_s^{(i)}| > n$ and

$$\alpha_0 = \gamma_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{r=1}^{\gamma_i-\alpha_i} j_r^{(i)} = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{s=1}^{\beta_i-\alpha_i} l_s^{(i)}. \quad (5.17)$$

Taking $t = \beta_0 - \gamma_0$, $a_i = \gamma_i - \alpha_i$, $b_i = \beta_i - \alpha_i$, we see that the previous equation is equivalent to (5.15) holding, and that the condition $t = 0$ and $a_i = b_i$ for all i is equivalent to $\gamma = \beta$. Thus \mathcal{T}_k is Hausdorff if and only if the specified condition holds.

Now we establish compactness of the neighbourhoods $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n}$ by induction on $\sum_{i=1}^k \gamma_i$. When this sum is 0, $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n} = \{\gamma\}$ which is certainly compact. Now fix γ with $\sum_{i=1}^k \gamma_i > 0$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Take an open cover $\{U_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ of $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n}$. There is some $\lambda_0 \in \Lambda$ with $\gamma \in U_{\lambda_0}$. Let n_0 be minimal with $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n_0} \subseteq U_{\lambda_0}$ and note that if $n_0 \leq n$, then U_{λ_0} covers $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n}$; thus we may assume that $n_0 > n$. Given $\alpha \in \mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n} \setminus \mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n_0}$ choose $j_r^{(i)}$ satisfying (5.14), so $\alpha_0 = \gamma_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{r=1}^{\gamma_i-\alpha_i} j_r^{(i)}$. Set $l(i) = |\{r : |j_r^{(i)}| \leq n_0\}|$. Now take $\beta_i = \gamma_i - l(i)$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$, and let

$$\beta_0 = \gamma_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{r=1}^{l(i)} j_r^{(i)}. \quad (5.18)$$

This construction ensures that $\alpha \in \mathcal{V}_{\beta,n}$. As $\alpha \notin \mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n_0}$, there is some $i_0 \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ with $l(i_0) \geq 1$ so that $\beta_{i_0} < \gamma_{i_0}$. As such the inductive hypothesis ensures that $\mathcal{V}_{\beta,n}$ is compact. Note too that β is determined by the values of $l(i)$ in the range $0, \dots, \gamma_i$ and $(j_r^{(i)})$ satisfying $n < |j_r^{(i)}| \leq n_0$ for $r = 1, \dots, l(i)$ and so $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n} \setminus \mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n_0}$ is contained in a finite union of compact neighbourhoods $\mathcal{V}_{\beta,n}$. Each of these is covered by a finite subcover of $\{U_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ and the union of these, together with U_{λ_0} , is a finite subcover, demonstrating that $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n}$ is compact.

Finally take $K \subset \mathcal{T}_k$ compact and $\gamma \in \mathcal{T}_k$. Suppose $\{U_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ is an open cover of $K - \gamma = \{\beta \in \mathcal{T}_k : \beta + \gamma \in K\}$. Consider $\bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (U_\lambda + \gamma)$. This need not cover K , but if $\alpha \in K$ is not in this union, then α is not of the form $\beta + \gamma$ for any $\beta \in \mathcal{T}_k$, and so $\alpha_i < \gamma_i$ for some $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. Thus

$$\bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (U_\lambda + \gamma) \cup \bigcup_{\substack{\alpha \in \mathcal{T}_k \\ \exists i=1, \dots, k: \alpha_i < \gamma_i}} \mathcal{V}_{\alpha,1} \quad (5.19)$$

covers K , and so has a finite subcover indexed by Λ_0 and $\alpha^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha^{(m)}$ say. Thus

$$\bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda_0} ((U_\lambda + \gamma) - \gamma) \cup \bigcup_{s=1}^m (\mathcal{V}_{\alpha^{(s)},1} - \gamma) \quad (5.20)$$

covers $K - \gamma$. However, the sets in the second union are empty, and $(U_\lambda + \gamma) - \gamma \subseteq U_\lambda$, so that $\{U_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda_0\}$ is a finite subcover of the original cover. Therefore $K - \gamma$ is compact. \square

Combining Lemmas 5.1, 5.3 and 5.4 with Theorem 4.1 gives the following theorem, enabling us to produce a range of preduals. We summarise this as a theorem.

Theorem 5.5. *Fix $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $J^{(1)}, \dots, J^{(k)}$ be infinite pairwise disjoint subsets of \mathbb{Z} satisfying the technical condition in Lemma 5.4 and let \mathcal{T}_k have the topology given by the neighbourhoods $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n}$ of $\gamma \in \mathcal{T}_k$. Let $a_1, \dots, a_k \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ be $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ -power bounded elements which satisfy $\|a_i^m\|_\infty \rightarrow 0$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$ for each $i = 1, \dots, k$. Define a bounded projection $\Theta : \ell_1(\mathcal{S}_k) \rightarrow \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ which is also an algebra homomorphism by $\Theta(\delta_{e_i}) = a_i$, where e_i is the i -th semigroup generator of \mathcal{S}_k . Then $\ker \Theta$ is weak*-closed in $\ell_1(\mathcal{S}_k)$ (with respect to $C(\mathcal{S}_k)$) and $F = {}^\perp \ker \Theta \subset C(\mathcal{S}_k)$ restricts to \mathbb{Z} to define a shift-invariant predual E of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$. The resulting weak*-topology on $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ is such that $\delta_n \rightarrow a_i$ as $|n| \rightarrow \infty$ through $J^{(i)}$.*

To produce examples we need to provide suitable sets $J^{(i)}$ and elements a_i .

Definition 5.6. Let $J \subset \mathbb{Z}$ be infinite. Say that J is *additively sparse* if, given $t \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $r, s \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that if

$$j_1 + \dots + j_r = l_1 + \dots + l_s + t$$

for some $j_i, l_i \in J$ with $n < |j_1| < |j_2| < \dots < |j_r|$ and $n < |l_1| < \dots < |l_s|$, then $t = 0$, $r = s$ and $j_1 = l_1, \dots, j_r = l_r$.

If J is additively sparse and $J^{(1)}, \dots, J^{(k)}$ are infinite pairwise disjoint subsets of J , then the condition of Lemma 5.4 is satisfied (perform a simple induction on k). Using m -ary expansions, it is easily seen that $\{m^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is additively sparse for each $m > 0$. It is also straight-forward to show that $\{\pm(m!) : m > 0\}$ is additively sparse.

Example 5.7. Taking $k = 1$, $J^{(1)} = \{2^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ and $a_1 = \lambda^{-1} \delta_0$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\lambda| > 1$ gives the preduals $F^{(\lambda)}$ considered in Section 3. Indeed it is routine to check that the x_0 from Section 3 lies in ${}^\perp \ker \Theta$ and since the predual $F^{(\lambda)}$ is the smallest closed shift-invariant subspace containing x_0 , it follows that $F^{(\lambda)} \subset {}^\perp \ker \Theta$. Since an inclusion of concrete preduals implies that these preduals are equal (see the comment after Lemma 2.2) $F^{(\lambda)} = {}^\perp \ker \Theta$.

Theorem 5.8. *There exists a shift-invariant predual E of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ such that, as a Banach space, E is not isomorphic to c_0 .*

Proof. Let $k = 1$, $J^{(1)}$ be any additively sparse set and $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\delta_0 + \delta_1)$. Certainly $\|a_1^m\|_1 = 1$ for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$. We can approximate $\|a_1^m\|_\infty$ by Stirling's formula to estimate the central binomial coefficient. Indeed $a_1^m = 2^{-m} \sum_{i=0}^m \binom{m}{i} \delta_i$ so that

$$\|a_1^m\|_\infty = \frac{1}{2^m} \binom{m}{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor}. \quad (5.21)$$

Taking $m = 2n$, we have

$$\|a_1^{2n}\|_\infty = \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} \sim \frac{1}{4^n} \frac{4^n}{\sqrt{\pi n}} \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (5.22)$$

Thus a_1 satisfies the requirements of Theorem 5.5 and we can obtain shift-invariant preduals E with $\delta_n \rightarrow a_1$ as $|n| \rightarrow \infty$ through additively sparse sets. Since $\|a_1^m\|_1 = 1$ for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$, Proposition 4.10 shows that these preduals are not isomorphic as Banach spaces to c_0 . \square

Remark 5.9. The shift-invariant predual constructed in the previous theorem has Szlenk index ω^2 . Indeed, the proof shows that the Szlenk index must be larger than ω . However, by [7], \mathcal{S}_1 is homeomorphic to $[0, \omega^\omega]$ and thus $C(\mathcal{S}_1)$ has Szlenk index ω^2 . By [1, Corollary 3.10], the Szlenk index is always of the form ω^α , and so the only possibility is that E has Szlenk index ω^2 .

Proposition 5.10. *Recall that $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ carries a natural involution, where $\delta_n^* = \delta_{-n}$. Let E be a predual arising from Theorem 5.5 where each $J^{(i)}$ is symmetric in the sense that $j \in J^{(i)}$ if and only if $-j \in J^{(i)}$, and $a_i^* = a_i$ for each i . Then E makes the involution on $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ weak*-continuous.*

Proof. As the $J^{(i)}$ are symmetric, the basic neighbourhoods $\mathcal{V}_{\gamma,n}$ are invariant under the map

$$\phi : \mathcal{S}_k \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_k; \quad (\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_k) \mapsto (-\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_k), \quad \infty \mapsto \infty \quad (5.23)$$

and so ϕ is continuous. The involution $*$ on $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ extends to $\ell_1(\mathcal{S}_k)$ by

$$\sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k} c_\gamma \delta_\gamma \mapsto \sum_{\gamma \in \mathcal{S}_k} \overline{c_\gamma} \delta_{\phi(\gamma)}, \quad (5.24)$$

and the assumption that $a_i^* = a_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$ gives $\Theta(\mu^*) = \Theta(\mu)^*$ for $\mu \in \ell_1(\mathcal{S}_k)$. Since ϕ is continuous, we also obtain an involution † on $C(\mathcal{S}_k)$ by $f^\dagger(\gamma) = \overline{f(\phi(\gamma))}$, so that

$$\langle c^*, f \rangle = \overline{\langle c, f^\dagger \rangle}, \quad c \in \ell_1(\mathcal{S}_k), \quad f \in C(\mathcal{S}_k). \quad (5.25)$$

Now suppose (b_i) is a net in $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $b_i \rightarrow b$ and $b_i^* \rightarrow c$ in the weak*-topology on $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ induced by E . Passing to a subnet, we may assume that $b_i \rightarrow \mu \in \ell_1(\mathcal{S}_k)$ and $b_i^* \rightarrow \nu \in \ell_1(\mathcal{S}_k)$ in the weak*-topology induced by $C(\mathcal{S}_k)$, so that $b = \Theta(\mu)$ and $c = \Theta(\nu)$. Now

$$\langle \mu, f \rangle = \lim_i \langle b_i, f \rangle = \lim_i \overline{\langle b_i^*, f^\dagger \rangle} = \overline{\langle \nu, f^\dagger \rangle} = \langle \nu^*, f \rangle, \quad f \in C(\mathcal{S}_k), \quad (5.26)$$

so that $\nu^* = \mu$ and $\mu^* = \nu$. Thus

$$b^* = \Theta(\mu)^* = \Theta(\mu^*) = \Theta(\nu) = c, \quad (5.27)$$

and the involution is weak*-continuous. \square

Examples of this phenomena can be obtained by using the symmetric additively sparse set $\{\pm(n!) : n > 0\}$.

Example 5.11. We thank Yemon Choi, [9], for pointing us to this example. Let $a = 5^{-1/2}(\delta_0 + \delta_1 - \delta_2) \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$, so that $\|a\|_1 = 3/\sqrt{5} > 1$. In [21, Page 39], Newman shows that a is power bounded. The Fourier transform of a is $f(z) = 5^{-1/2}(1 + z - z^2)$ for $z \in \mathbb{T}$. Thus, for $z = e^{i\theta}$,

$$|f(z)| = 5^{-1/2} |z^{-1} + 1 - z| = 5^{-1/2} |1 - 2i \sin \theta| = \left(1 - \frac{4}{5} \cos^2 \theta\right)^{1/2}. \quad (5.28)$$

Thus, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, if n is sufficiently large, then $|f^n| < \varepsilon$ except on intervals of length at most ε about the points $\theta = \pi/2, 3\pi/2$. Thus $\lim_n \int_{\mathbb{T}} f(z)^n z^m dz = 0$ uniformly in $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, which shows that $\lim_n \|a^n\|_{\infty} = 0$.

We can hence apply our theorem with $k = 1$ and J being any additively sparse set. The resulting predual $E \subseteq \ell_{\infty}(\mathbb{Z})$ is not *isometric*, in the sense that the map $\iota_E : \ell_1(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow E^*$ is only an isomorphism, not an isometric isomorphism. This follows, as for $x \in E$,

$$\lim_{n \in J} \langle \iota_E(\delta_n), x \rangle = \lim_{n \in J} \langle x, \delta_n \rangle = \langle x, a \rangle = \langle \iota_E(a), x \rangle. \quad (5.29)$$

So if ι_E were an isometry, we would have that $1 < \|a\| = \|\iota_E(a)\| \leq \limsup_n \|\iota_E(\delta_n)\| = 1$, a contradiction.

6 Questions

We end the paper with a range of open questions regarding these preduals.

1. Describe all possible semigroups \mathcal{S} arising as part of a minimal pair inducing a shift-invariant predual of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$.
2. What are the Banach space isomorphism classes of shift-invariant preduals?
3. What is the Banach space isomorphism class of the shift-invariant predual constructed in Theorem 5.8?
4. For any countable ordinal α , does there exist a shift-invariant predual with Szlenk index at least α ?
5. Characterise those $a \in \ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$ which occur as weak*-limit points of $\{\delta_n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. In particular, is the condition $\lim_n \|a^n\|_{\infty} = 0$ necessary as well as sufficient?
6. The concrete shift-invariant preduals $F^{(\lambda)}$ of Section 3 are *cyclic* in that they are the minimal closed, shift-invariant subspaces containing the specified element x_0 . Characterise the cyclic shift-invariant preduals of $\ell_1(\mathbb{Z})$.

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